

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1977

Established 1837

ATHENS—Paris: Friday, warmer with...  
possible showers. LONDON: Friday...  
showers. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Saturday...  
showers. CHANDEL: Moderate. BOSTON...  
showers. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). NEW...  
dry, clear. Temp. 22-33 (72-91).

LOCAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12.5	East	5.00
Belgium	28.5	Lebanon	22.00
Denmark	3.50	Luxembourg	20.00
France	16.5	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	2.50	Nigeria	20.00
Greece	1.50	Norway	3.00
Great Britain	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Ireland	1.50	Spain	2.00
Italy	2.50	Sweden	2.50
Japan	2.50	Switzerland	1.70
South Africa	2.50	Turkey	2.50
U.S.A.	4.00	U.S. Military (Mun.)	40.25
U.S.S.R.	2.50	Yugoslavia	15.00

## Weigh Use of Force Warn Terrorists Tolerance May Run Out

From Wire Dispatches  
The Netherlands, June 9.—Dutch mediators spent more hours aboard a hijacked plane, delivering a warning to the Dutch government. The Dutch government said it was considering the use of military force to rescue the hostages. The Dutch government said it was considering the use of military force to rescue the hostages.

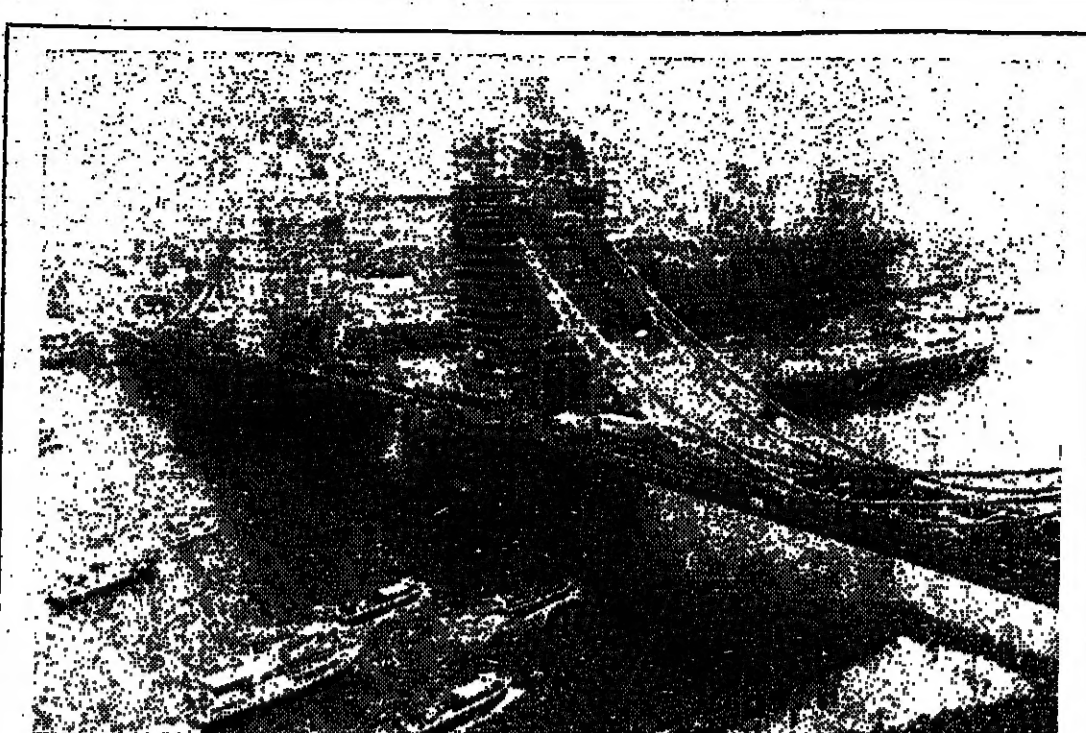
## Free sques, s Them lay Get Out Elections

June 9 (AP).—The movement flew nine political prisoners today to the general election. The movement flew nine political prisoners today to the general election. The movement flew nine political prisoners today to the general election.

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June 9 (Reuters).—right coalition led by Iolo Suarez will top the elections with 43 per cent of the votes, according to the poll published by the newspaper. The right coalition led by Iolo Suarez will top the elections with 43 per cent of the votes, according to the poll published by the newspaper.

Jailed in Iran  
June 9 (UPI).—ers and men of the may have been jailed. 20 civilians, for their series of military service, military announced today. 20 civilians, for their series of military service, military announced today.



ROYAL PROCESSION—Queen Elizabeth's barge (right foreground) about to pass under Tower Bridge in London yesterday, before the Queen launched aboard royal yacht Britannia (right) and then continued her jubilee trip down Thames River.

## As 250,000 Line Thames Queen Makes a Royal 'Progress'

LONDON, June 9 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth II made a royal "progress" up the Thames today, as the first Queen Elizabeth did four centuries ago, to cheer from crowds estimated at 250,000 lining both banks of the river. A progress is a royal journey marked by pomp. The Queen rewarded the throngs, who had waited hours in the rain to see her, with a walk that was far more informal than the security-conscious chat over steel barriers when she drove through London Tuesday to attend a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. The police estimated that there were a million persons along the route then, but today's crowd was just as much above expectations and another indication of the Queen's popularity. The smiling Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, set out from Greenwich—where Queen Elizabeth I was born—in a river patrol boat. Royal boatmen in crimson livery rode with the Queen and a flotilla of small boats bobbed along as escort. River craft saluted with their whistles. The first stop was Deptford Steps, where Sir Francis Drake knelt in 1580 to be knighted by Elizabeth as the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world. Then she went to the Cherry Garden Pier in Southwark, only a few yards from the site of William Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, and moved to Tower Hamlets, where Roman galleys used to tie up. In all three places the Queen visited local housing and other amenities. The royal party lunched aboard the royal yacht Britannia, tied up opposite the 900-year-old Tower of London. After lunch, the Queen embarked in the patrol boat and rode to Lambeth, where she reviewed the London Fire Brigade and then walked to ancient Lambeth Palace to take tea with the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Canterbury, who made the address at the St. Paul's service. While the royal party returned to Buckingham Palace, there was a pageant of small ships—military, civil and, in the case of 20 vessels which took part in the evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk in World War II, historic. The 143 vessels were in a line 8 miles long. The Queen, accompanied by her husband and her three sons—Prince Charles, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward—drove to the River Terrace of County Hall in time to see the final stages of the pageant. She declared open the adjoining Jubilee Gardens and walked to the nearby Shell Building, which had been cleared of employees this afternoon for a security check. The royal party went to the 24th floor from which it watched what was called the greatest fireworks display seen in London.

## Peres Rejects Coalition Proposal Begin Starts Transition to Rule in Israel

TEL AVIV, June 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin today launched the transition of power to his rightist Likud bloc with an unsuccessful call for Israel's defeated Labor party to join a coalition government. Labor party leader Shimon Peres turned him down, saying: "These are two different ideologies and for the time being the differences are unbridgeable." But he said the parties agreed to fight three proposals agreed recently in Washington: • Establishment of a new Palestinian state. • Withdrawal of the national borders that existed before the 1967 war. • Participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks. Mr. Begin said the PLO is "a group of murderers" and called a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip "impossible and inconceivable." He declared negotiations with the PLO "out of the question." He met with Mr. Peres, the outgoing defense minister, after inconclusive talks with leaders of the Democratic Movement for Change, which would be a key partner in Mr. Begin's proposed coalition of 76 members in the 120-seat parliament. "There are some problems," said Yigal Yadin, head of the new reformist group. "But as long as we're talking you can't say it's negative." Political sources said the two parties differed on policy issues including whether to adopt the Likud line and keep all of the occupied West Bank of Jordan or give back large chunks in a peace settlement, as urged by the DMG. Meeting in Jerusalem, the Council of Torah Sages authorized the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel party to sign an agreement to support Mr. Begin's coalition, but not to accept posts in the Cabinet. The decision guaranteed Mr. Begin at least 61 seats, a one-vote majority in the Knesset (parliament). The rabbis apparently barred party membership in the Cabinet in order to avoid responsibility for decisions going against Jewish law or tradition. At his first meeting of the day Mr. Begin talked for just under an hour with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at his office in the heart of Tel Aviv. "This was a very important talk," Mr. Begin said afterward. "The Prime Minister passed on very serious information in the policy field." He said he would appoint liaison officers to work with government ministries to prepare for the Likud take-over, expected sometime within the next two weeks.



Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and ABC correspondent Barbara Walters at Bay of Pigs.

## At Commonwealth Talks U.K. Reluctantly Backs Rhodesia Blacks' War

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—While expressing reluctant approval of the guerrilla war being conducted by black Rhodesians, Britain told former colonies in the Commonwealth today that a negotiated peace is still possible in Rhodesia. But Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda declared that "we should not place much hope" in the current British-U.S. effort for a peaceful solution, called for intensified sanctions against Rhodesia and declared that "the Commonwealth must face the real enemy, the architect of doom—South Africa." He called for more aid to black Rhodesian guerrillas and declared that his forces stood ready to launch hot-pursuit raids into the rebel British colony. A conference spokesman said Commonwealth leaders, in a debate that became "intense and rather sad," had expressed profoundly regretful support for armed struggle in southern Africa. The spokesman said they emphasized the desirability of negotiated settlements to bring black-majority rule to Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia). British Foreign Secretary David Owen, outlining British efforts, said at the 33-nation conference of heads of government that "it is only by a negotiated end to the fighting that a nonracial Zimbabwe, the dream of all, can be brought into being." Mr. Owen, whose latest strategy is to seek agreement on a Rhodesian constitution establishing rule by the 23-to-1 black majority, reiterated his policy of not backing African nationalists to quit conducting or supporting the guerrilla war against Prime Minister Ian Smith's Salisbury regime. And Prime Minister James Callaghan told the conferees that he would not criticize "those who had in despair turned to force." But both asked 11 black African leaders at the conference for support while Britain and the United States, in Mr. Owen's words, "travel every mile" in search of a peaceful settlement. He added that prolonged violence would do "immense material and human damage to the country and would jeopardize, perhaps beyond retrieval, the longer-term prospects for peace and racial harmony in southern Africa." "The road to a negotiated settlement still lies open," he told delegates, including representatives of three of the five "front line" states supporting the guerrillas. "I urge you all over the next few critical months to help us keep it open." Mr. Kaunda, who had sharply criticized the absent President of Uganda, Idi Amin, for a reign of terror, declared: "We are deeply concerned about human rights in free Africa. But let it be known that we are even more profoundly concerned about the atrocities and denial of human rights in unliberated southern Africa." "There are some sections in the Commonwealth who are very happy to dramatize the trampling of human rights in independent Africa and completely sweep under the carpet the filth of racism and war in southern Africa," Mr. Kaunda continued. He said the Commonwealth has had a history of failure to achieve racial justice in Rhodesia, a British colony that declared its independence in 1965, and that now the Commonwealth "must be united in action." "We must now recognize and accept the legitimacy of the intensified armed struggle as the only means of achieving independence on the basis of majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia (South-West Africa)," Mr. Kaunda declared. He said the Rhodesian regime could not survive without support from South Africa, and "Western industrialized nations." He declared that "South Africa must be isolated in every sphere." Mr. Owen told the delegates that "I too have my doubts" about Mr. Smith's stated willingness to accept majority rule.

## Falsely Reported in London Amin Ends 3-Day Hoax, Returns From Border Talks

NAIROBI, June 9 (UPI).—Uganda's President Idi Amin today ended a hoax that had kept much of the diplomatic world mystified for three days and returned home—not from London, where he was reported earlier in the day, but from a secret meeting with revolutionaries in central Africa. The Uganda radio coupled the announcement of Field Marshal Amin's surprise return with a statement that an unnamed British had been arrested on spying charges and faces execution by a firing squad if found guilty. The radio also accused other unnamed Britons of "subversive activities"—an indication that President Amin intended to keep pressure on the 300 British residents he has banned from leaving the country and is holding as virtual hostages. President Amin's return to Kampala ended one of the most bizarre episodes in the six-year military dictatorship of the flamboyant former sergeant-major. On Tuesday, he dropped from sight, declaring that he was flying to England to gate-crash the Commonwealth conference he had been barred from. Security "Slip-Up" After reports that Marshal Amin's aircraft had been sighted over different parts of Europe, the Uganda radio early today announced that he had fooled British security and had slipped secretly into London. Several hours later the same radio reported that President Amin had returned safely to Kampala from meeting with "top revolutionary military officers from Tanzania and Zambia," a conference held on the border between Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The statement that he had been meeting with Tanzanians and Zambians was viewed with skepticism by observers here in Nairobi. The radio dropped all references to London and gave no explanation why for three days Marshal Amin had deliberately misled the world into thinking he was headed for Britain. The radio did not say what President Amin discussed during his "successful" talks with the revolutionaries nor, indeed, who the revolutionaries were. They were presumably underground opponents of the governments of Zambia and Tanzania, which have been the two leading black African critics of President Amin's rule, during which 100,000 persons reportedly have been killed. The radio said that during President Amin's absence, an unnamed British had been arrested on spying charges after being reported to authorities by a Belgian national. It said he "will be put before a military tribunal and executed by firing squad if found guilty." The radio added: "Some British nationals are using the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Repeats Earlier Warnings Red Strength in W. Europe Called Threat by Kissinger

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger warned tonight that the growing political strength of Communist parties in Western Europe posed a grave threat to the future of the Western world and he urged concerted efforts to prevent Communist election victories in Italy, France and Spain. The former secretary of state did not take direct issue with the more relaxed approach of the Carter administration toward the phenomenon called Eurocommunism, but he seemed to press President Carter to broaden his concern over human rights to include concern over possible Communist victories at the polls. "Human rights is not an abstraction concerned only with judicial procedures and unrelated to basic questions of political and geopolitical structure," he said. "We cannot fail to reckon the setback to European freedom that will result if Communist minorities gain decisive influence in European politics—we must not close our eyes to the effect on freedom throughout the world if the global balance tips against the West." The text of Mr. Kissinger's speech to a conference on Italy and Eurocommunism here was made available this afternoon. The conference was sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Often-Noted Concern In essence, Mr. Kissinger repeated at length his often-noted concern as secretary that Communist parties were allowed to play significant roles in Western European governments, particularly in Italy, France or Spain, this could have long-term eroding effects on the Western alliance. During the presidential election campaign, the Democrats tended to criticize Mr. Kissinger's tough stand. Mr. Carter said last month that the United States favored the election in Europe of non-Communist governments, but "it's not up to us to tell other people how to vote or how to choose their leaders or who three leaders should be." The President also said that the best way to prevent a shift (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Puts Political Prisoners at Under 3,000 Castro Says Full Ties to U.S. Are Not Near

By Lee Lescaze  
WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—President Fidel Castro has rejected the latest congressional move to ease the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba, called the Soviet Union the freest country in the world, and said his government holds close to 3,000 political prisoners. It all happened on an hour-long American Broadcasting Company program to be aired tonight. But despite his evident desire to explain himself to U.S. audiences and the steps toward better U.S.-Cuban relations since the Carter administration took office, Mr. Castro told interviewer Barbara Walters that he does not think normal relations can be established quickly. "Maybe in Carter's second term, between 1980 and 1984," he said. Until relations are fully normal, he added, Cuban-born people living in the United States will not be allowed to visit Cuba. In a program that included scenes like a motor-launch crossing of the Bay of Pigs during which Miss Walters asked whether Mr. Castro could shed any new light on the assassination of John Kennedy (he said he could not), Miss Walters got answers on subjects Mr. Castro usually does not discuss. For the first time in many years he estimated the total of political prisoners he holds—between 2,000 and 3,000, down from more than 15,000 "when the activity of the U.S. was more intensive against Cuba." He later said the number was close to 3,000. Mr. Castro's statement: "I think (the Soviet Union) is the freest of all countries," led to an argument about Soviet dissenters that ended with Mr. Castro saying: "Why do I have to tolerate the allies of my adversary? If you want to tolerate them, O.K., but not me." Mr. Castro refused to call China either a friend or an enemy, but said, "I consider China as a good ally of the United States." He added, "We have international relations with the Soviet Union and China has reactionary relations with the United States." He alleged that China agreed with the United States on all fundamental issues. Trade Measure On other subjects, Mr. Castro dismissed a measure, approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that would permit Cuba to buy medicine, agricultural supplies and food from the United States but would ban such U.S. purchases from Cuba. Under those terms, Mr. Castro said, "We would not buy anything at all in the U.S., not even an aspirin for headaches, and we have lots of headaches." He said Cuba's relations with former President Gerald Ford and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were so bad that Cuba hoped for a Democratic party victory last fall. President Carter, the 50-year-old Cuban leader said, is "an idealistic man with certain ethical principles." Mr. Castro said he was convinced that under Mr. Carter there are no U.S. plots to assassinate him.



Arabs, Moderates Displeased

Israelis' Camp on West Bank  
Stirs Pride, Unease and Anger

By William Tuohy

KADDUM. Israeli-occupied West Bank, June 9.—This raw settlement on the stony, inhospitable hills of Samaria is not much more than a trailer camp. It houses 36 families—about 200 men, women and children. There are makeshift schools, a general store and—most importantly—a synagogue.

For this is a Jewish community, illegal at first, set down in the heart of Jordan's Arab West Bank. It has become a focal point of the Israeli-Arab controversy.

Kaddum, also called Alon Moreh after the place where Abraham arrived in the Promised Land, has become a symbol that evokes pride among Jewish conservatives, unease among Israeli moderates and apprehension and anger among Arabs.

It was founded despite opposition of the previous Israeli Labor government, and has the official approval of Menachem Begin, who has just been named prime minister.

"There will be many Alon Morehs," Mr. Begin has said. "There will be many, many settlements in the coming weeks."

In Kaddum, David Levine, a 31-year-old immigrant U.S. educator, declared, "We decided to settle here for political reasons. We believe this land—Samaria—should not be returned to Arab control. This has been Jewish land since biblical times."

In Jerusalem, some Israeli moderates believe that the Labor government's indecision on Kaddum contributed to its image of weakness and its defeat by the hard-line Likud coalition.

A diplomatic observer on the Arab side said pessimistically, "It has taken a generation for the Arab states to work toward a consensus that Israel could exist as a state in the Middle East. But this movement to settle the West Bank with Jews could easily wipe out that consensus."

Policy Undefined

The settlers take a different view. "We are not trying to drive out the Arabs," said Benny Katzover, the 30-year-old camp secretary. "And we haven't taken any private Arab land. This was held by the Jordanian Army before the 1967 war. But we are settling Samaria for the sake of all Jews, even those in the United States."

In the 1967 war, Israeli troops occupied all of Samaria and Judea on the West Bank of the Jordan River, as well as the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. But although Israel annexed East Jerusalem and announced that it could never be

partitioned again, the policy for the rest of the West Bank and its 600,000 Arab occupants remained ambiguous.

Expansion Argued

The Israeli government created a string of paramilitary settlements along the Jordan River valley, but these were designed, it was said, mainly to serve as defensive outposts.

However, militant Jewish settlers argued that they had the right to form communities elsewhere in the West Bank, particularly near populated Arab villages that had religious significance for Jews. Thus a Jewish settlement was created in Hebron, where Jews lived before the 1948-49 partition of Palestine, and this has remained a flash point with the Arabs.

At the same time, a movement called Gush Emunim ("a group of the faithful") asked for the creation of Jewish settlements in the heart of Samaria. Three and a half years ago, they began a sit-in near the Arab city of Nablus, the capital of Samaria. The government called the move illegal and tried to uproot the settlers, but they kept returning.

Rabin Believed

Finally, the Labor government under Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin allowed the Gush Emunim settlers to erect "temporarily" inside an Israeli Army base, called Camp Kaddum, near the Arab village of Kfar Kaddum.

Privately, the Israeli military has not been opposed to settlements on the heights of Samaria because it commands the approaches to the Israeli coastal strip between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

"There is a close relationship between the military and the settlers in the occupied territories," a senior officer said.

Now, with the success of the Likud bloc at the polls, the illegal settlement of Kaddum appears to have become legal, and the Gush Emunim successfully has flouted government policy.

Estimates of the number of Israelis in the Gush Emunim vary widely. The top figure is 20,000—in a nation of 3 million.

Arab Fear Fueled

Although Gush Emunim leaders cite biblical, historical and talmudic references to support their claim to the "land of Israel," they are reluctant to say whether it includes the East Bank of the Jordan River.

Such sentiments have reinforced the belief among many Arab leaders that the Israeli government is expansionist, and has no intention of returning the West Bank to Jordan or to the Palestinians, despite UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories in return for a "just and lasting" peace.

"If Israeli policy is determined by the concepts of movements like Gush Emunim, an Arab observer said, 'It can only lead to another bloody war, and sooner rather than later.'"

"We can't have two sets of laws in a democratic society," a senior Israeli official complained. "There doesn't seem to be any common denominator between the fundamentalist groups like Gush Emunim and the rest of the society."

Gush Emunim leaders say they hope to settle a dozen more communities in the West Bank in the next six months. With Mr. Begin's approval, there seems little that can stop them.

© Los Angeles Times

Minority Parties  
Key to Forming  
Turkish Regime

ANKARA, June 9 (Reuters).—Minority parties and independents today held the key to the formation of Turkey's next government after elections that failed to produce a single-party parliamentary majority to tackle the nation's political and economic problems.

Conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel confirmed that he would submit his coalition government's resignation when the new National Assembly, elected last Sunday, convenes on Tuesday.

President Fahri Koruturk is then expected to ask former Premier Bulent Ecevit, whose social democratic Republican People's party won 213 seats, to form a government.

Although the RPP is now the largest party in the 450-member assembly, Mr. Ecevit today faced the problem of attracting enough support elsewhere in the assembly to secure a vote of confidence.

Mr. Ecevit said yesterday that he, along with many other Turks, felt that a unified government was necessary to deal with Turkey's pressing problems.



United Press International

NICELY SUPPORTED—Two workers for the rightist Popular Alliance party in Spain at political rally. The party is headed by former Information Minister Manuel Fraga.

Rightists Sag in Polls

Fraga's Campaign Efforts Little Rewarded

By James M. Markham

AVILA, Spain, June 9 (NYT).—He is Spain's indefatigable campaigner. Setting off with a battered leather briefcase and an aged overnight bag, he has covered 80,000 miles in the last few months, crisscrossing the nation.

"We are the sons of the people," Manuel Fraga Iribarne, dressed in a blue pin-striped suit, told 2,000 persons jammed into a movie house in this venerable walled city. "We walk with the people—we are the truly populist force. No politician has spoken with the people as much as I have."

But wherever he goes in Spain, this tall, ungainly, brilliant former minister of Franco is pursued by crowds of angry young hecklers. And there are discouraging signs, for Mr. Fraga, the rightist Popular Alliance he captains is sagging in the opinion polls.

"Out! Out! Fascist!" shouted a typical group of young people, kept out of the run-down movie house mainly because of blue jeans and beards, as Mr. Fraga exited into the darkened street. Inside, well-dressed listeners had just applauded him fervently and others had remained with their arms crossed, uncommitted.

Whipping Boy

Justly or not, Mr. Fraga, who championed liberalizing moves as Franco's information minister, but staked out a markedly conservative position after the dictator died, has become the whipping boy of Spanish liberals and leftists; the man they love to hate.

Santiago Carrillo, head of the Communist party, warns that Mr. Fraga is "the little Caudillo," who would like to bring the army to power on the ruins of Spain's incipient democracy. "We want bread, we want wine, we want to see Fraga hanging from a pine," reads a typical slogan written in the Madrid subway.

Mr. Fraga, a one-time ambassador to Britain, relishes talking on the left. "All these dissidents in Russia looked up in insane asylums—that's where Santiago Carrillo wants to put me!" he told a chuckling audience recently. At another meeting in his hometown of Lugo, in Galicia, Mr. Fraga ripped off his jacket and barged into a small crowd of youthful hecklers, who fled.

The left is a useful foil for Mr. Fraga's oratory. "Demands for total amnesty continue, while Civil Guards and policemen continue to be shot," he said, evoking the specter of a collapse of law and order in post-Franco Spain. "Bank robberies are constant."

But far more worrying to him is the new center-right coalition built around the personality of Adolfo Suarez, the 44-year-old Premier, who could put the Popular Alliance out of business in the voting next Wednesday.

Mr. Fraga argues, not without reason, that there is little political difference between him and Mr. Suarez, who rose through the ranks of Franco's National Movement and was a founder of one of the parties that now makes up the Popular Alliance.

But ordinary Spaniards clearly



Manuel Fraga Iribarne

perceive a difference between the combative Mr. Fraga and the moderate-sounding Mr. Suarez, who heads a coalition reassuringly called the Union of the Democratic Center. In a recent poll, Mr. Suarez topped the list of the nation's most popular candidates.

Red Strength in W. Europe  
Called Threat by Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)  
toward Communism was to insure that democratic governments were open to change and sensitive to the needs of people. The net effect of Mr. Carter's policy has been to leave the impression that the administration was not overly concerned by the situation in Western Europe, some diplomats have said.

The Carter administration has also eased up on visa policies and has allowed, on a case-by-case basis, Western European Communists to visit this country when invited by U.S. groups. But Communist trade unions are still barred out of deference to policies of the AFL-CIO.

In the previous administration, only Western European Communists on parliamentary delegations were allowed to visit the United States.

Mr. Kissinger, in his speech,

Mr. Fraga headed the list of the most unpopular.

Mr. Fraga's party is studded with former Franco ministers, who bring to mind a dictatorial past that many Spaniards want to shed and forget. Mr. Suarez's party is peopled with blander, younger men, who give the impression of looking to the future, not the past. Mr. Fraga plays on people's fears of losing what they have, Mr. Suarez tranquilizes.

Mr. Suarez's men, in many cases, have solid rightist credentials. But they are running with the man who presided over the triumphal Dec. 15 referendum on political reform, who has the backing of King Juan Carlos, who has brought the underground trade unions above ground and who, most dramatically, has legalized Franco's bugbear, the Communist party.

Attacking Mr. Suarez on occasions has cast Mr. Fraga and his friends in the uncomfortable position of being the government's rightist opposition. Meanwhile, Mr. Suarez, who has yet to address a public meeting, seems to be soaking up the undecided "centrist" vote simply by playing the statesman on the government-run television.

He was the leader of the subsequent anti-government violence that Mrs. Gandhi said necessitated the state of emergency that ended in June 1976. He spent five months in jail, where his health deteriorated further.

Although he did not run as a candidate in the election earlier this year, he made a number of speeches and drew some of the biggest crowds.

Now, although he does not hold office, he is one of the most powerful people in India. It was he, for example, who persuaded Jagjivan Ram, a reluctant coalition partner to join the government as defense minister when it looked as if he might join a rival camp.

Sometimes the exercise of his influence irritates even his admirers. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, asked recently about a controversial statement of Mr. Narayan's, snapped, "J. P. is not the government."

Some critics in the defeated Congress party delight in referring to Mr. Narayan as "an extraconstitutional center of power," the same term that was applied to Sanjay Gandhi, and they question the granting of special government favors to a private citizen.

For example, they ask why, when Mr. Narayan was in Seattle for medical treatment last month, did Kewal Singh, the Indian ambassador to the United States, make two trips to see him.

But beyond that sort of

Sweden Won't Return  
Hijacker to Russians

STOCKHOLM, June 9 (AP).—The Swedish government announced today that it will not return a 37-year-old Soviet citizen to his country to face charges for hijacking a Soviet airliner to Sweden last month.

Prosecutors said that instead they would file charges here against Vasily Somovskiy, a mechanic from the northwestern Soviet republic of Latvia. He has asked for political asylum.

The Soviet Embassy here had demanded that Mr. Somovskiy be extradited to the Soviet Union, where he would face a possible death sentence.

London Flights Halted

LONDON, June 9 (UPI).—British Airways engineering workers walked off the job today, creating delays of several hours in flights from London to New York and Boston.

Ailing Narayan Is Powerful  
As a 'Moral Force' in India

By William Borders

BOMBAY, June 9 (NYT).—In the simply furnished bedroom of a borrowed apartment overlooking the Arabian Sea here, Jayaprakash Narayan is holding court as the moral force of India's new political order.

Militant peasants, leaders of the new government, business tycoons, students and even, recently, the visiting King of Bhutan—they all come here to pay their respects to the sickly ascetic who is credited with having led the fight that brought down the government of Indira Gandhi in March.

"Not since the time of Gandhi has moral force, personified by a frail individual, triumphed so spectacularly over the forces of evil," says Nani Palkhivala, one of India's best-known lawyers, referring to Mohandas Gandhi, the hero of the independence movement, who was not related to Indira Gandhi.

Compared to Gandhi

Mr. Narayan, who is known as J. P., is increasingly being compared to Gandhi, but the comparison embarrasses him.

"Gandhi was a saint, and I am just a small man," Mr. Narayan said in an interview, his voice barely a whisper. Dressed in a plain white cotton pajama suit, he leaned heavily into the corner of his chair, his face lined with fatigue.

At the age of 74, Mr. Narayan is in extremely poor health. Among other ailments, he is suffering from kidney failure and must undergo dialysis three times a week. On those days he can only rest, but the other four days of the week are filled with visitors.

Some of the visitors have businesslike, like the president of the ruling Janata party, Chandrabhai, who stopped by to bring Mr. Narayan up to date on the current state election campaigns. Others, in the words of an aide, "just want to see a great man face to face."

Led Opposition

Mr. Narayan, who was a leading disciple of Gandhi in the independence struggle, returned to national prominence three years ago with a call for a "total revolution" against Mrs. Gandhi's government, which he considered corrupt and misdirected.

He was the leader of the subsequent anti-government violence that Mrs. Gandhi said necessitated the state of emergency that ended in June 1976. He spent five months in jail, where his health deteriorated further.

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Sometimes the exercise of his influence irritates even his admirers. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, asked recently about a controversial statement of Mr. Narayan's, snapped, "J. P. is not the government."

Some critics in the defeated Congress party delight in referring to Mr. Narayan as "an extraconstitutional center of power," the same term that was applied to Sanjay Gandhi, and they question the granting of special government favors to a private citizen.

For example, they ask why, when Mr. Narayan was in Seattle for medical treatment last month, did Kewal Singh, the Indian ambassador to the United States, make two trips to see him.

New Government  
Faces First Test  
In Indian Voting

NEW DELHI, June 9 (Reuters).—India's new Janata party government faces its first major test of strength and popularity tomorrow, when elections begin in 10 states making up more than half the country.

Less than three months after a sweeping general election victory, the Janata party hopes to take control of these states and two union territories, most of which were ruled by Congress party governments until put under direct central government rule in April.

All except the vast southern state of Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Pondicherry, are in the northern half of the country, where the Janata party clearly dominated the March national election.

Few analysts expect the Janata party to win as consecutive a victory in the elections starting tomorrow. However, with the exception of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, indications are that the Janata party and its allies face little real challenge.

criticism, millions of Indians revere Mr. Narayan as a symbol of the return of their civil rights, a fact that President Carter seemed to realize when he made a point of telephoning Mr. Narayan when he was in the United States.

"I never thought the President of the United States would call me," Mr. Narayan said. "I didn't think he even knew I existed. But I suppose it wasn't really me he was greeting, but rather the movement, this force with which we have brought freedom back to India."

Smith Reaffirms Commitment  
To Majority Rule in Rhodesia

VICTORIA, FALLS, Rhodesia, June 9 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today reaffirmed his commitment to majority rule as sought by current British-U.S. peace initiatives and confirmed that he had held secret talks with black leaders toward a constitutional settlement.

The 58-year-old leader of the white minority government said, however, that "it must be a responsible majority rule, not mob rule."

Speaking to the congress of the Association of Rhodesian Industries in the northwestern resort town of Victoria Falls, Mr. Smith said: "It must take due regard to the important things such as the impartiality of the courts and the judiciary, the maintenance of law and order and of decent standards and the economic viability of the country."

He added: "Without these things there would be chaos and if that was all that was offered, then it would be better to carry on as we were now."

Constitutional Conference

A British and U.S. consultative group is seeking views from black and white leaders inside and outside Rhodesia as a prelude to a conference aimed at writing a new constitution allowing for black rule by the end of next year.

Mr. Smith stressed that if the breakdown British colony did not have economic independence after achieving political independence it would have no real respect or international recognition.

"For this reason," he said, "and in view of what had happened in the rest of Africa, the world must accept that Rhodesia was different—a special case."

There could be no appeasement or acceptance of impossible conditions, Mr. Smith said.

Not a Pushover  
He added that people believing Rhodesia was "a pushover and had no alternative" to conditions being pressed on the country "had seriously misjudged the situation."

On the war with black nationalists, Mr. Smith said that Rhodesia's military strength was improving.

If extraordinary efforts were called for, extra efforts would be made, he said.

While the British-U.S. initiative continued, the government also was working toward an alternative internal settlement with leaders of the 6.5 million Rhodesian blacks.

Contacts have been made with black leaders, he said, but because of "intimidation" they were held secretly.

Black Leaders  
The British and U.S. envoys have in the last month contacted Mr. Smith's government as well as leaders of rival black nationalist groups claiming leadership over most black Rhodesians.

They include Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union—the two guerrilla armies that merged as the Patriotic Front last year.

They also include the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, founder of ZANU, and the U.S.-educated Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council.

Each of the movements is represented as official inside Rhodesia, but only Bishop Muzorewa, considered the most popular black leader, is based in the country. The others live in exile in African capitals.

Mozambican Refugees  
Hail Rhodesian Raids

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 9 (NYT).—A little over a week after Rhodesia's extended incursion against guerrilla camps in Mozambique, the government here has protected six Mozambican refugees who say that Rhodesian troops crossing the border are welcomed by the local population as potential liberators from the



Jayaprakash Narayan

rule of that country's government.

The population sees the liberators, and hopes that will go further, a refusal at a news conference at 8 Remand Prisons. The refugees held while immigration procedures are completed fled the coastal town a last week.

The refugees said they welcomed the transition from the Portuguese colonial authorities to President Machel's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique in June 1976, so disillusioned they were willing to risk being along with their families escape effort.

Although Portuguese the refugees were of mixed-race several cases almost gushable from the Africa form the overwhelming 1 of Mozambique's population. Various unfavorable accounts Machel regime have come from Portuguese whites 250,000 of whom fled the after Mr. Machel took po

Amin Ends  
3-Day Hoax

(Continued from Page 1)  
facilities of the French 1 [which has represented interests in Uganda since last year severed relations Kampala] for subversive activities against Uganda.

To protect cordial Ugandan relations, the government should cease after the interests of Br Uganda with immediate the radio said, and London reopen its own embassy.

President Amin warn "whoever will buy British goods in Uganda so as to his own risk."

Yesterday Uganda and that all the Britons were from leaving the count President Amin return decided their fate. It gave no indication of Marshal Amin intended the ban quickly.

President Amin implied French government must been party to the hoax thanked Paris for "all to seem as if he had la France during his abuser Kampala.

Assails Commonwealth  
The Ugandan leader harsh words for the wealth, which he said as important as the Org of African Unity or the ed group of nations.

The Commonwealth lot to be desired," the ra ed him as saying, "beca composed of imperialist countries.

The Uganda radio late few details of Amin's talks with the Tanzan Zambian rebels.

It said they told him ed up with the civilian in their countries "beca were not governments of

U.S. Anti-War Bill  
Given 7-Year Test

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—Dwight Armstrong, sentenced yesterday years in prison for called a nonviolent bombing at the Univ Wisconsin in 1970. A stu killed and four persons in the blast.

Armstrong's older, Karlton, and David former university stud serving terms in prison case. A fourth man, is still sought in connec the blast.

Portuguese Stud  
Vote to Reopen

LISBON, June 9 (AP).—Students at Coimbra t have voted overwhelm the reopening of the co government terms, the Ministry said today. The minority Socialist ment closed the univ central Portugal last mo students refused to en week strike. They were the reinstatement of st sons purged by leftist in 1976.



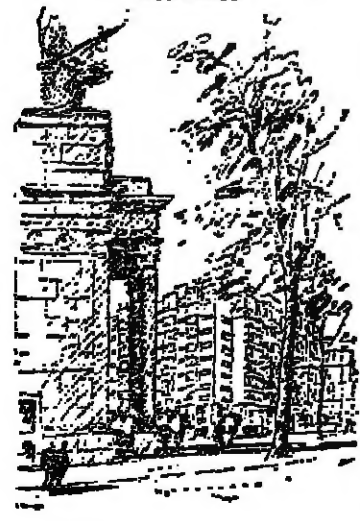
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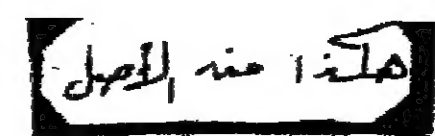
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## After Protective Law's Repeal in Miami

## Dispute on Homosexuals' Rights Spreads Across the U.S.

Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, June 9 (AP)—Miami area residents voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to repeal a protective law for homosexuals, the argument over which has resurfaced in the city, not only in Miami but in other parts of the country.

Homosexual rights refer to the first of its kind in U.S. city, appeared to start a noisy national on a question that had been discussed mainly in tones.

the winning and losing the vote, which overturned an ordinance that protected homosexuals from discrimination in employment, housing and accommodation, began plans to continue the

struggle here and elsewhere. Local homosexual leaders threatened to take their case to court and prepared to send representatives to New York this weekend for a major conference on homosexual rights at the headquarters of the National Gay Task Force, one of the country's largest homosexual organizations.

"It's unconstitutional to subject human rights to a referendum," said John Campbell, chairman of the Coalition for Human Rights, the main Miami homosexual group. "We may go to court. We got beaten badly in the battle here, but the war is just beginning. We're coming out of Miami with national unity and momentum."

Exultant leaders of Miami's anti-homosexual forces offered advice and assistance to similar

groups elsewhere and announced plans to establish a national office in Washington.

"We won 2 to 1, which is proof that the country sees homosexuals as child molesters and religious heretics," asserted Robert Break, a top official of Save Our Children, the main anti-homosexual group here.

Singer to Target

"We're going to set up in Washington next to fight 'gay' proposals before Congress," he said. "We'll advise and help any anti-gay group in the country that invites us in. Already we've heard from people in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Minneapolis and San Antonio."

Mr. Break said that Anita Bryant, the singer and television personality who served as chair-

man of Save Our Children during the four-month Miami campaign, would continue to take part in the spreading dispute. She flew to Norfolk, Va., yesterday for an entertainment engagement before a religious convocation. The Norfolk Coalition for Human Rights, a group formed a few weeks ago as a result of interest stirred up by the Miami issue, picked her appearance.

The Norfolk demonstration followed protests in San Francisco and New York, the U.S. cities with the largest concentrations of homosexuals.

San Francisco Mayor George Moscone said the results of the Miami vote were "terribly wrong" and indicated that "some people have rights and others do not." Rep. Edward Koch, a liberal New York Democrat, who is the sponsor of a homosexual-rights measure in Congress, called the vote "regrettable."

In Indianapolis yesterday, Mike Sedberry, leader of the Gay People's Union, said in a news conference on the steps of the Indiana State Capitol: "We expect violence."

In Washington, Eleanor Smal, who heads the National Organization for Women, said the Miami vote smacked of Nazi-style oppression.

Two Dutch groups, the Free Friendship Rights Society and the Association for the Integration of Homosexuality, telegraphed President Carter that the results were "degrading."

The President, a strong human-rights advocate, has avoided significant involvement in the homosexual-rights dispute.

## Aides' Reports Confused

## Carter Says His Tax Audits A Good Thing, Wants More

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—President Carter, calling his tax audit a good thing, suggested yesterday that Internal Revenue Service accountants go over his income tax returns every year while he is in the White House.

Vice-President Mondale also the target of an IRS audit, has not said whether he wants a review annually. Asked whether the Vice-President agrees with Mr. Carter, spokesman Al Eisele said, "I really don't know."

For Mr. Carter, annual reviews hardly would be new.

"They've inventoried me; they've checked my income taxes I think almost every year the last 10 years," the President told newsmen yesterday on his way to dinner at Budget Director Bert Lance's home.

"But I think it's a good thing to do," Mr. Carter said. "We're suggesting they do it every year I'm in office."

In reply to queries about published reports that the IRS is auditing Mr. Carter's 1975 income-tax return, White House spokesmen made what Press Secretary Jody Powell conceded were "mistakes and unwarranted assumptions" yesterday afternoon as they stumbled through a confusing 2 1/4-hour explanation. The briefing was interrupted by an hour and a quarter recess so that the spokesmen could check their facts.

Differing Accounts

Deputy press secretary Rex Gramum said at first that the IRS began the audit because the President's accountant, Robert Perry of Americas, Ga., a town near Mr. Carter's home town of Plains, invited the agency on the President's behalf to "satisfy it-

self" of the accuracy of Mr. Carter's returns.

But Mr. Powell said after the recess that Mr. Perry, lawyer Harvey Hill of Atlanta, who has been Mr. Carter's attorney on occasion since 1968, and Robert Ilphardt, the President's White House counsel, cannot agree on whether the IRS or the IRS suggested the IRS check on Mr. Carter's past returns.

"A statement that we brought them up first and brought it [the audit] on, I'm not prepared to make," Mr. Powell said.

Mr. Gramum also said at first that the President invited the IRS review because he wanted to set a precedent.

But Mr. Powell said after the recess that this was an assumption. If the administration cannot say for sure that Mr. Carter brought on the audit, it cannot say the President did it to set a precedent, Mr. Powell said. He called the assumption unwarranted.

Despite the confusion, it became clear that the audit began early this year, is still going on and the IRS has not told Mr. Carter why agents started it or what specific thing about his 1975 return caught their eye.

Without mentioning former President Richard Nixon by name, Mr. Powell said one reason for the audit might be that the IRS wants to avoid any repetition of the criticism which followed revelations that Mr. Nixon was granted tax deductions for his gift of vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

Desa Backdated

Mr. Nixon's deed transferring the papers was backdated so he could claim the deduction. Mr. Nixon was found delinquent and paid about \$48,000 in back taxes and interest.

Mr. Mondale's audit is on his 1976 return, filed earlier this year. In reply to questions from newsmen, spokesman Eisele described it as "a fairly simple return."

He said Mr. Mondale was informed of the audit a week or two ago and was asked by the IRS to supply additional information to support the return. "The IRS can tell it's a routine audit," Mr. Eisele said.

## Carter Planning Rights Campaign Despite Attacks

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters)—President Carter intends to continue his campaign for human rights despite Soviet attacks on the stand he has taken, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

Asked to discuss Soviet statements that the President had aligned himself with "enemies of détente," Mr. Powell said: "The question of human rights is one which deserves to be discussed and to be at the forefront of attention, and we intend to comment when it is appropriate, publicly."

East German Attack

EAST BERLIN, June 9 (Reuters)—The official East German press today launched a sweeping attack on the human rights record of the United States, with full-page "documentations" of alleged violations in every central newspaper.

The concerted campaign, a counter-blast against President Carter's criticism earlier this week of Eastern Europe's record since the 1975 Helsinki security conference, was accompanied by photographs of shuns, police beatings and unemployment queues in the United States.

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in Carter with two American missionaries in Recife, Brazil—the Rev. Lawrence (left), a Roman Catholic priest, and Thomas Capuano, a lay Mennonite.

## Report in Brazil on Their Arrest There

## Missionaries Tell Mrs. Carter of Beatings

Susanna McBe

RECEIFE, June 9 (WP).—Rosalyann Carter, in a letter to demonstrate her administration's "deep concern" to human rights, reportedly yesterday with missionaries who said they were beaten and jailed by authorities last month.

She listened to their ex- and I sympathize with President Carter's wife or the 15-minute meeting in the U.S. Consulate here, a personal message from take back to Jimmy."

Official here said Mrs. d agreed to the meeting tussling it by telephone husband.

considered significant Carter, who is on a tour of seven Latin countries, took the opportunity to meet with the mis-

sionaries. Their case has attracted international attention, and relations between the United States and Brazil have been strained over it and other human-rights issues.

The official responsible for investigating the incident said he does not think that her gesture would affect U.S.-Brazilian relations.

'Cordial' Behavior

Jose Moura Cavalcanti, governor of Pernambuco State, noted that Mrs. Carter had behaved "cordially" during her visit to Recife so far and he said he doubts that she would do anything "disagreeable" to the government.

The missionaries are the Rev. Lawrence Rosebaugh, 43, a member of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, and Thomas Capuano, 24, a Mennonite lay worker.

They were arrested here May 15 as they were pushing a cart, gathering discarded vegetables at an outdoor market to make soup for poor people.

Police accused the two missionaries of associating with delinquents and having improper identification cards, but they were never charged with a crime. Friends of the two told the U.S. Consulate about their detention, and U.S. officials secured their release after they had been held for three days. On June 1 the U.S. government sent an "expression of concern" to Brasilia about the case, and Mr. Cavalcanti has launched an investigation by a police committee.

Mr. Cavalcanti insisted: "The fact that the two men were dressed as beggars and did not look like the photographs on their ID [identification] cards and had difficulty explaining their situation to the police could have

happened in any civilized city in the world."

In March, Brazil canceled a military pact with the United States and rejected \$50 million in loan credits because of a State Department report listing Brazil among countries violating human rights.

U.S. officials traveling with Mrs. Carter have said that Brazil's record on human rights has improved and is now better than those of many other countries.

Yesterday, however, the missionaries, who have worked among the poor in Brazil for 2 1/2 years, said: "Here there are flagrant violations of human rights."

Mr. Capuano said: "I felt myself being turned into an animal. You could hear cries, groans of people getting beaten." He said he and Father Rosebaugh were in a cell 10 feet wide and 25 feet long that contained 34 men, all naked.

Earlier, Mrs. Carter said on a flight to Recife that she was "really pleased" with her discussions with President Ernesto Geisel in Brasilia Tuesday. She said both governments had "misperceptions" on the issues of human rights and nuclear nonproliferation.

## 28 Arrested for Bribes In a N.Y.C. Prison

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT)—In what may be the largest corruption scandal in the history of the city's prison system, 21 current and former Department of Correction employees and seven prisoners or friends were indicted and arrested yesterday on charges of taking bribes to smuggle narcotics, guns and ammunition, liquor and restaurant food into the Brooklyn House of Detention for use by inmates. Authorities said similar crimes were probably committed in other city prisons.

Eight of the indicted guards and civilian employees were also charged with selling confidential inmate records; selling stolen property; arranging auto-insurance frauds and brutality against an inmate. The bribes allegedly ranged from \$5 to \$250.

## Soviet Sailor Defects

OSLO, June 9 (Reuters)—A Soviet sailor dived from a fishing trawler into the Arctic Ocean today to claim political asylum in Norway, police at Hammerfest fishing village said.

## Iran Plane Deal Still Undecided, U.S. Aide Says

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT)—The State Department said yesterday that the administration had not yet made a decision on the sale of 250 F-16L fighter planes to Iran.

In effect, a spokesman, Rodding Carter 3d, denied newspaper stories (NYT, June 3) that said the administration had decided not to sell the planes to Iran because the deal was counter to President Carter's new policy of cutting back on conventional-arms sales.

The spokesman said that the sale of the plane was "still under study" and "no final decision has been made."

He said that "a simple question" is whether or not the F-16L, a plane still being designed, will be produced for U.S. forces. "That's still under study," he said. The spokesman said that the President's new arms-transfer policy barred the development of advanced weapons systems solely for export. Essentially, U.S. forces would have to deploy the plane before it would be sold overseas, he said.

## European Airbus To Have Engine Option

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters)—The makers of the European Airbus announced today an agreement that will enable them to sell some of their 300-seat airliners with U.S. Pratt & Whitney engines—JT9Ds, which power McDonnell Douglas DC-10s and Boeing 747s.

Bernard Lathiere, president of the multinational consortium Airbus Industrie, said he expected to reach a similar agreement with Britain's Rolls-Royce Co., enabling other Airbuses to be equipped with the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine if customers want them.

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SKATING THE ISSUE—Skateboard enthusiasts in Ulm, West Germany, show their talents to demonstrate how harmless the sport can be—when it is mastered correctly. There has been some talk of outlawing the sport because of several serious accidents.

## GAO Blasts President's Plan For Unrealistic Energy Goals

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT).

The General Accounting Office sharply criticized the Carter administration yesterday for proposing an energy program that it admits is unable to meet its own national goals for energy use.

As announced April 20, the national energy plan set goals, such as reduction in annual growth of energy use to 3 per cent, and a program designed to work toward these goals. However, the administration acknowledged in its presentation that the program would fall short. Oil imports, for example, would be cut to seven million barrels a day, while the goal was set at six.

"We believe that it is somewhat incongruous to ask the Congress to establish a set of national energy goals, and then propose a national energy plan that is not expected to meet them," the GAO said.

The GAO also noted that the plan would reduce energy growth to 2.2 per cent versus a goal of 2 per cent, insulate about 60 per cent of all buildings instead of 90 per cent, and bring solar energy to 1.3 million homes, compared to a goal of 2.5 million.

Voluntary Conservation

The administration has said that it would rely on voluntary conservation or unspecified additional mandatory actions to bridge the gap.

The GAO also noted that the Carter plan would result in only minimal growth in the supply of

oil, natural gas and nuclear power beyond increases already expected. This added supply might amount to the equivalent of 0.9 million barrels of oil a day, less than 3 per cent of present consumption.

The GAO also said that the administration had exaggerated the potential achievement of its program by using as a base the end of this year, which is projected by adding 5 per cent to last year's figures. The GAO found the 5 per cent a high figure, considering that energy use grew an average of 4 per cent annually between 1960 and 1973.

The GAO also noted that the administration had proposed a report every two years on progress toward meeting the goals, but it had not offered a milestone by which to judge achievement.

No Comment

A spokesman for the President's energy policy and planning office had no comment on the allegations.

Moreover, the GAO said that the Carter program was unlikely to achieve much reduction in energy demand. The savings by 1985 would total about 1.9 million barrels a day of oil, which would be only about 4 per cent of total energy use.

In addition, some of the most controversial programs appear likely to produce only modest savings. The gas-guzzler tax on automobiles is expected to save 180,000 barrels of oil a day; the solar tax credit, 40,000 barrels.

## House Panel Backs Tax On Big Cars

## But Carter's Plan Greatly Weakened

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—President Carter's proposed tax on gas-guzzling autos survived a series of tests in the House Ways and Means Committee today, but his planned rebates for motorists who buy fuel-efficient cars was rejected.

By a 23-13 vote, the committee refused to strike the gas-guzzler tax from the big energy tax bill the panel is writing. But Mr. Carter's plan for a gas-guzzler tax lost 24 to 13 to a substitute plan by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill.

The Rostenkowski proposal is a sharply watered-down version of Mr. Carter's. It delays the start of the tax until 1979 and then would apply it only to cars that get less than 15 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Carter Plan

The Carter plan would have taken effect with next year's models and applied to all those whose efficiency is less than 15 miles per gallon.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the President believed his proposal was fair to the U.S. automobile industry, but said, "If the American automobile industry persists in allowing foreign auto manufacturers to produce more efficient, cleaner cars, then the American automobile industry will be hurt."

Despite setbacks on Capitol Hill, Mr. Powell said that the administration believes that the tax on gas-guzzling autos is still needed. But he did not discuss what might be done to step up the fight to assure passage of the program.

Rebate Plan Defeated

The proposal to pay purchasers of fuel-efficient cars a rebate of up to \$600 was defeated 31-5.

The committee considered the rebate scheme unworkable because a large portion of the money would be paid to buyers of foreign cars.

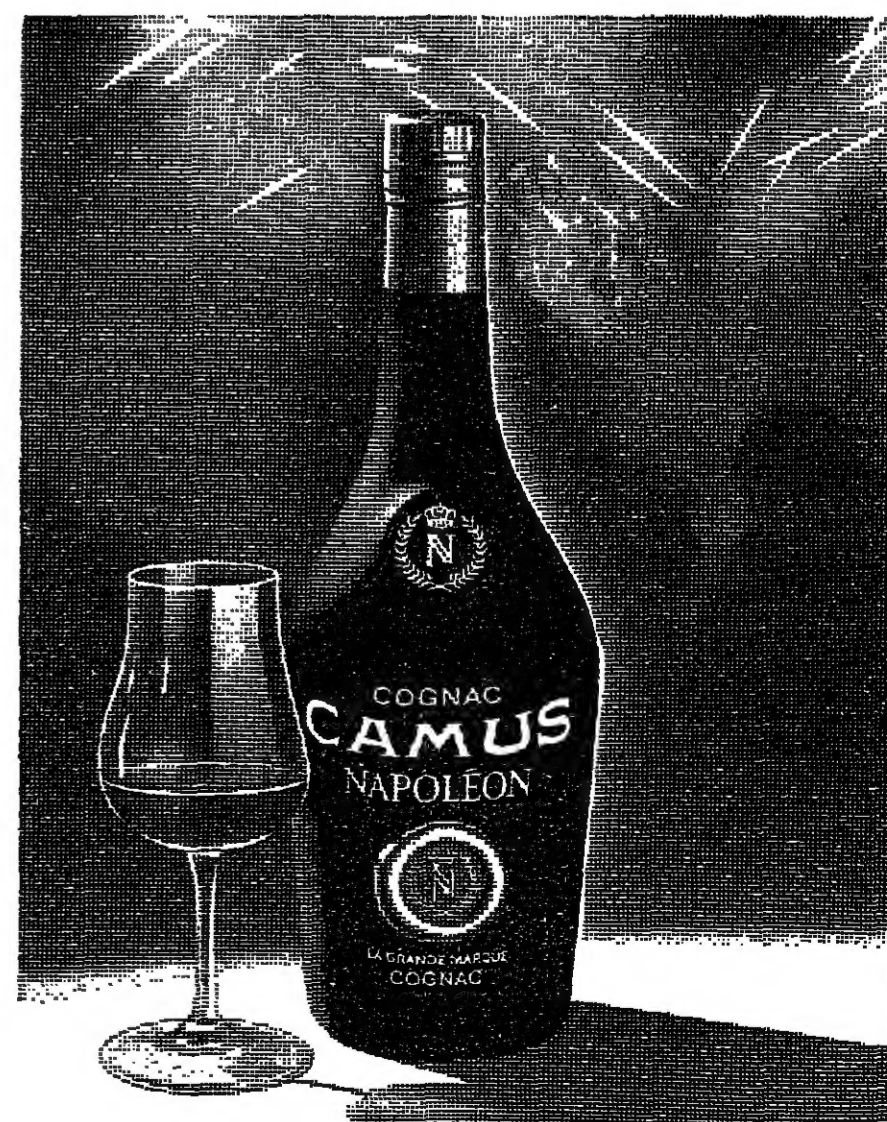
Working on Mr. Carter's other energy tax proposals, the panel approved a tax credit of up to \$400 for persons who improve the fuel efficiency of their homes and a credit of up to \$2,000 for purchasers of home heating and cooling systems powered by the sun or wind.

In both cases, the credits proposed by Mr. Carter were rejected in favor of versions offered by committee members.

## N.J. Primary Results

TRENTON, N.J. (AP).—Gov. Brendan Byrne has defeated nine Democrats who challenged him for the party's gubernatorial nomination. The Republican primary winner Tuesday was State Sen. Raymond Bateman.

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## Back Ottawa's Stand on Quebec Separatism

## Western Canadians Stress National Unity

By Kenneth Reich  
EDMONTON, Alberta, June 9.—Although the western provinces in the Canadian confederation have long had serious disputes with the federal government in Ottawa, the tendency now is to close ranks behind the continued unity of Canada and against the independence movement in Quebec.

Even here in Alberta, where anger against alleged eastern domination and discrimination has been rife, the administration of Premier Peter Lougheed has recently been sending some hard signals to Quebec. If it does separate, Quebec has been warned, it cannot expect to maintain even economic ties with the rest of Canada.

Mr. Lougheed, a 49-year-old Progressive Conservative frequently mentioned as a possible future national leader, has noticeably shifted his position to more support of the confederation since the separatist Parti Québécois won the Quebec provincial election.

**Traditional Policy**  
Immediately after the election, the premier held to his traditional line, saying: "We will not sacrifice our attempts to win equality for Alberta with central Canada in order to join a united front with Ottawa and the other provinces against independence (in Quebec). It's still a question of Alberta being equal with Ontario in confederation."

But after a meeting with other provincial premiers and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at Mr. Trudeau's home in Ottawa late last year, Mr. Lougheed reportedly expressed shock at the independence stand of René Lévesque, Quebec's new separatist premier.

The Alberta premier began to shift and by the beginning of last month he had joined in a statement by the premiers of the four western Canadian provinces—the others are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The statement took the traditional stand against "overcentralization of power in Ottawa," but also said:

"While all provinces and regions have experienced problems and grievances within the federal system, the western premiers believe that the values, benefits and potentials of confederation far outweigh the current disadvantages."

"There's been a critical new development in this nation," Mr. Lougheed told his fellow Alberta Conservatives at a party conference recently. "A new government in Quebec, elected and committed not to strong provincial rights but to independence . . . We are

Canadian before we're Albertan. . . . This province and our citizens will work together to maintain a united Canada."

**Other Views**  
Similar or even stronger statements have been coming from other political leaders in this province.

"Canadians should make it known that Quebec cannot separate even if it wants to," said Jack Horner, an Alberta member of Parliament who recently

## Giscard Blasts France's Lag on EEC Parliament

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said last night that France's reputation was at stake in its political row over direct elections to the European Economic Community's European Parliament.

He said during a television debate that he could not see why France should lag behind in the building of Europe after it paved the way for the founding of European institutions.

A bill providing for direct elections to the European Parliament goes before the National Assembly next week. The Gaullists, the biggest group in the government coalition, said yesterday that they proposed adjourning the debate because the bill did not contain enough guarantees for national sovereignty.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that ratifying direct European Parliament elections was under way among all of France's EEC partners. He added: "France must not be the last to show its will."

## Debate on Israel Dropped by ILO

GENEVA, June 9 (UPI).—In a diplomatic victory for the United States, Arab nations at the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization agreed today to withdraw demands for a debate on alleged Israeli violations, in occupied territories, of world standards on handling labor problems.

The Israeli issue was dropped after ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard of France promised to submit a full report to the assembly next year.

U.S. government, employer and worker delegates at the 135-nation session said they were very satisfied. Washington has served notice that it will quit the ILO in November unless it spends less time on politics.

quit the Progressive Conservative party and became a Liberal supporting Mr. Trudeau.  
But at the same time, there has been a distinct ambivalence in the attitudes of many Albertans toward the Quebec issue. About 2,500 residents of Edmonton, responding in April to a mail survey from a local member of Parliament, chose to "resist any attempt" by Quebec to leave the confederation only by a narrow margin. While 53.2 per cent said that they would resist, 46.8 per cent said that they would encourage Quebec to leave if it wanted to.

Although Quebec independence is not the burning topic of daily discussion that it is in eastern Canada, the Journal, Edmonton's largest newspaper, still runs prominent and lengthy articles about it daily.

Last summer, even before the Parti Québécois came to power in Quebec, the Montreal Star carried a number of articles on the backlash in Alberta and other provinces against concessions to the French Canadians in Quebec and against the institution of bilingual signs and other aspects of bilingualism outside Quebec. The violence of language quoted in the articles excited considerable controversy throughout the country, although most western Canadians found the picture overdrawn.

© Los Angeles Times.

**Ontario Goes to Polls**  
TORONTO, June 9 (Reuters).—Canada's most populous province, Ontario, voted today for a new legislature after a six-week campaign in which the country's future unity was stressed above local issues.

Surveys indicated that the ruling Progressive Conservative party had a good chance of turning its minority government into a majority administration.

Premier William Davis waged an aggressive campaign that frequently touched on the need for national unity. He said repeatedly that a strong Ontario was needed to counter the possibility of a breakup of the country should Quebec secede.

## Unesco Shuns Action On New Press Agency

MANILA, June 9 (UPI).—Amador Mahtor M'bow, director-general of Unesco, said here today that no decision has been made on the formation of a Third World news agency.

The problem of establishing such an agency is a matter for the Third World, not Unesco, to decide, said Mr. M'bow, who came to Manila for the biennial conference of Unesco.



HANDY CRAFT—The Red Glove, by Japanese artist Onagi Yioichi, reportedly a main attraction at the international tapestry exhibition held in Lausanne.

## Nothing Wrong With This Jail But the Inmates

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 9 (UPI).—The architect of the new Rapides Parish jail says there's nothing wrong with his design, even though there have been two escapes recently from the \$7-million structure.

"You just have a high-class prisoner here," architect Thilo Steinschulte said yesterday.

Two prisoners recently escaped through the ceiling by removing light fixtures. Mr. Steinschulte said the fixtures were identical to those in other Louisiana jails, which have had no problems.

## Palestinian Units Battle Outside Lebanese Port

SIDON, Lebanon, June 9 (Reuters).—Pro-Syrian Palestinian commandos clashed tonight with guerrillas of the rival Palestinian "rejection front" near the southern port of Tyre, travelers from the area said.

The fighting broke out 2 1/2 hours before a 9 p.m. deadline set by the Syrian-controlled As-Sa'qa commando group for an agreement on entering Tyre.

The travelers said the clashes occurred in the Abou-Aswad-Masara area about six kilometers from Tyre. No details were available on casualties.

As-Sa'qa gave notice Tuesday to the rejection front that it would resort to its "own means" to enter the port if its men were not allowed in by the deadline.

The rejection front is composed of four commando groups opposed to a Middle East settlement under the present balance of power in the area—a policy that brings it into conflict with the moderate Syrian government.

## Italian Senate Backs Probe of Seveso Pollution

ROME, June 9 (Reuters).—The Italian Senate last night approved a parliamentary commission of investigation of the dioxin pollution accident at the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory at Seveso 11 months ago.

The move endorsed a proposal by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate the accident, in which more than 700 persons were evacuated from the polluted area and about 300 children suffered from skin disease. Thousands of animals died.

## No Lasting Problems

BASSEL, June 9 (Reuters).—The Swiss chemical firm Hoffmann-La Roche, owner of the Icmesa plant, said yesterday that the accident had not caused serious or lasting health problems.

In its monthly house magazine the firm attacked "alarmist" news reports about the present situation in Seveso and said that it was convinced that there was no danger for evacuees returning to their homes.

## Kidnappers in Italy Free Girl for Ransom

TURIN, June 9 (UPI).—Kidnappers today released Stefania Riviera, 22, the daughter of a liquid gas company owner, for a reported 700 million lire (\$750,000) ransom.

Four men abducted Miss Riviera May 24. A total of 40 persons were kidnapped for ransom in Italy this year.

## East German Escapes

BERLIN, June 9 (Reuters).—A 26-year-old East German man safely swam the Teltow Canal to West Berlin early today, police here said. They said East German border guards fired several bursts from machine guns.

## 109 Countries Adopt Revised Rules of War

## Guerrillas, Civilians Get More Protection

GENEVA, June 8 (AP).—A revised version of the Geneva convention promises guerrillas and civilians greater protection in wartime, but offers little security to rebels fighting in civil wars.

The revised pact, adopted yesterday after four years of negotiations, bans the destruction of nuclear power plants, dams, dikes, food supplies and water installations "indispensable to the survival" of civilians.

It also bans signatories from "indiscriminate attacks" on civilian populations and gives guerrillas fighting against "colonial or racist regimes" the same rights as regular soldiers.

At the insistence of Third World delegates, however, it urges only that rebels captured during a "civil war" receive "humane treatment." The convention deliberately avoided saying who should classify an insurrection.

Red Cross-backed proposals to bar the execution of convicted insurgents before the end of fighting were defeated, as were proposals to allow impartial inspection of prison camps.

About 109 countries participated in drawing up the pact, designed to replace the 1949 convention covering treatment of civilians and prisoners in wartime.

Israel protested the pact giving guerrillas the same status as regular soldiers. The issue proved one of the most difficult to overcome.

The former convention said that soldiers must have a "fixed, distinctive sign recognizable at a distance and carry arms openly."

The revised convention requires guerrillas only to carry their arms openly while "engaged in military deployment" before an attack.

Chief U.S. delegate George Aldrich said that the new convention was somewhat ambiguous, but "we thought we'd rather have a protocol that would be accepted by countries likely to have civil wars than have an idealistic protocol signed by nobody but the Western European nations."

The pact does not mention nuclear weapons. Officials said that an attempt to include the issue would have hopelessly infatuated negotiations.

## U.S. High Court Eases Sale of Contraceptives

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that states may not bar the sale of contraceptives to children or restrict where adults can buy them.

Voting 7-2, the justices struck down a New York law that had placed tight controls on the sale of contraceptives. The court also ruled that states cannot ban the display or advertising of birth control devices.

In the main opinion, four of the nine justices said that children have the same right to sexual privacy as adults.

Under New York law, youngsters under 16 could obtain contraceptives legally only from doctors. Adults could buy contraceptives only from pharmacists.

As a result of the court ruling, it will be possible to sell contraceptives anywhere and children will be able to buy them.

## Police Disperse Soweto Students

JOHANNESBURG, June 9 (AP).—Police used tear gas yesterday to disperse hundreds of black schoolchildren demonstrating near Maledi High School in Soweto, the black township southwest of Johannesburg.

A bus was set afire and two others damaged with stones during rush-hour traffic by youths celebrating "Enos Day." No injuries or arrests were reported.

The World, Johannesburg's black newspaper, said that "Enos Day" was to celebrate an incident last year in which a police vehicle was attacked and burned by students at the secondary school.

## Abidjan Nightclub Burns, 41 Are Killed

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 9 (Reuters).—Forty-one persons, most of them Europeans, were killed early today when a fire swept through a crowded nightclub in this city, the club's management said.

About 250 persons were in the club, Le Pacha, when the fire broke out near its main entrance shortly after midnight. The names of the victims and the cause of the fire were not immediately known.

## Russians Say Jupiter Grows, Heats Up, Will Become 2d Sun

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP).—The world will have two suns in the distant future, the current one and Jupiter, which not a planet as has been thought, according to Soviet astrophysicists.

Tass said this view, which an increasing number of specialists are now supporting, was discussed at a recent scientific meeting in Leningrad.

The press agency said discussions about the nature of Jupiter began 10 years ago after the discovery that it radiated more energy than it received from the sun.

Soviet astrophysicists speculated that Jupiter was a failed star, the sun's "little brother."

Teams of researchers in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov a Yakutsk in eastern Siberia independently began observing Jupiter and concluded that it was radiating light due to internal thermonuclear reaction, Tass said. They estimated that the temperature at the center of Jupiter was 300,000 degrees the Kelvin scale and is growing.

Tass said the scientists believe that Jupiter's fuel reserve is far from being exhausted and in fact are beginning to fling up. Its mass is growing incessantly because it "captures" comets and a giant "rain" of space dust.

How long will it take for Jupiter to match the sun in mass and intensity of radiation? Another 3 billion years, the Soviet scientists conclude.

## Pope, Hungarian Party Chief Meet, Note Cooperation Effort

VATICAN CITY, June 9 (AP).—Pope Paul VI and Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar met privately for 50 minutes today in the first visit to a pontiff by a secretary of a Communist party from an Eastern European country.

The Pope told Mr. Kadar his visit "was the arrival point of a slow but uninterrupted process that during the last 14 years has been slowly bringing closer together the Holy See and the Hungarian People's Republic."

The Pope said that the process came after a prolonged period of separation and tension whose echo has not been yet entirely extinguished.

[Neo-Fascist demonstrators protested the Pope's reception of Mr. Kadar, UPI reported.]

[Youths of the Italian Social Movement handed out leaflets this morning near St. Peter's Square as Mr. Kadar's motorcade drove to the papal audience. The leaflets called Mr. Kadar the "murderer of Hungarian Catholics."]

The Pope, who addressed Mr. Kadar and his 14-person retinue after the private talk with Mr. Kadar, said the late Pope John had started "this approach between your country and the Holy See . . . such an initiative and its results are still followed by many with a watchful and not rarely critical eye."

## Ready to Proceed

The Vatican and the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, the Pope said, "are already ready to proceed along this road with clearness and loyalty, appreciating what the [Hungarian] state has done to make possible this meeting so far achieved and with the hope that its goals are even more advanced."

A Vatican statement said that in the private audience Mr. Kadar "expressed admiration and thanked the Pope for his action—due to his moral prestige—in favor of peace and cooperation among peoples."

Mr. Kadar urged the Pope, the statement said, "to continue in such action."

Pope Paul, the statement said, thanked Mr. Kadar, "assuring

## Tindemans Gets Confidence Vote in Belgium

BRUSSELS, June 9 (Reuters).—The new four-party government easily won a vote of confidence today in the lower of parliament.

The vote was 185 in favor against 33, with three abstentions. An upcoming vote on the upper house is considered malley.

The main planks of the government's program are the devolution for the country's regions—Dutch-speaking Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia and Brussels—and a comprehensive plan to fight inflation and joblessness.

## Fiat Rejects Demand To Ransom Executives

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—Fiat automobile firm today flatly rejected a \$30-million demand from the kidnappers of its top executives in France.

Fiat said that it could not be held ransom from the kidnappers, who have threatened Lucio Rebelli-Beaumont, demands are not met by Fiat tomorrow. Paying the ransom would expose employees to the same risk.

## Turkey's Envoy to the Vatican Is Slain by a Gunman in Rome

ROME, June 9 (UPI).—A gunman fatally shot the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican today in the fourth slaying of a Turkish diplomat since 1975.

Ambassador Taha Carim, 63, was armed, because of threats he had received, when the gunman shot him down at the entrance to his Rome residence. He was unable to reach his own handgun before two 9-mm pistol shots struck his head and chest.

He died after emergency surgery at Rome's Polyclinico, an operation designed to repair extensive damage in the brain area.

In Beirut, persons identifying themselves as members of an "Armenian Genocide Organization" claimed responsibility for the shooting of Mr. Carim.

Armenian-Turkish enmity stems from the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey and the deportation of another million from eastern Turkey.

Threatened in March, Police investigators said Mr. Carim had received threats from a clandestine Armenian group in Turkey in March, warning that if political prisoners in Turkey were not released there would be an attack on a leading Turk in Italy.

At that time graffiti also appeared on Roman walls, saying that the Turkish government was responsible for "the oppression of the Armenian people."

Until recently Mr. Carim had a

## Other Claims

Armenian and Greek have claimed responsibility for the killings.

Greece is locked in a with Turkey over Aegean territorial waters and Cyprus.

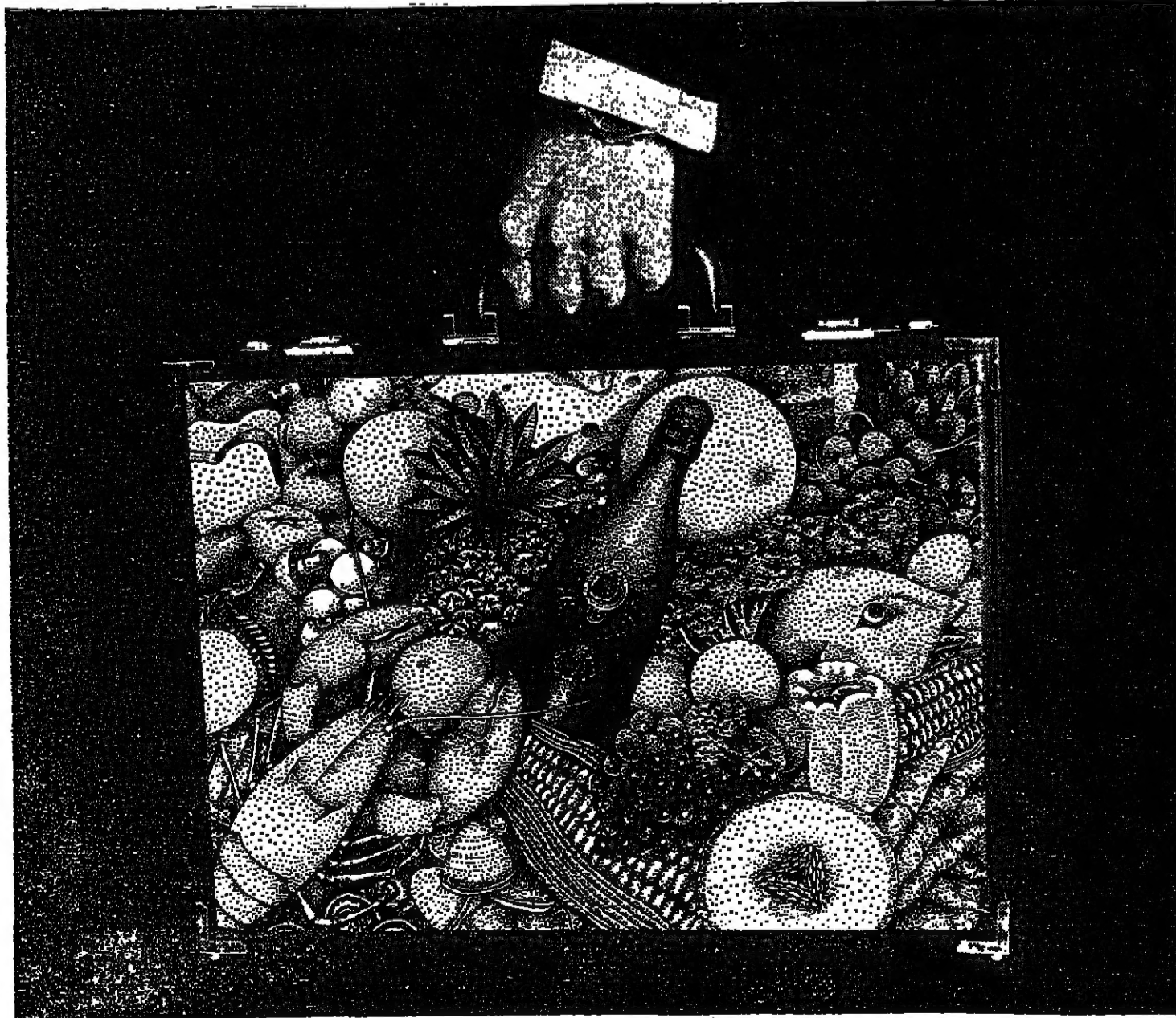
The youthful, dark-skinned followed Mr. Carim the courtyard of his in the chic Parioli quarter after he had left his car driven car.

The man's two shot found their mark. He was hit in the chest and in the back.

Survivors ran from the car as Mr. Carim collapsed. They put cushion up head and he waited 20 for an ambulance.

Mr. Carim, whose wife children live in Turkey, was accredited to the Vatican Dec. 6, 1973.

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ملكو من العرب



## THEATER IN PARIS

## Jean-Claude Cocteau Curtain-Raiser for Molière

mas Quina Curtiss  
une 9 (IET)—Nicolas  
one of the most un-  
representing Jean Co-  
romptu du Palais  
the first time in Paris  
e-Chon (94 Rue St.-

supplied this curtain-  
acted before Molière's  
as Fourberies de Scam-  
bers when they went on  
His inspiration came  
directly from the  
"Ecole des Femmes."  
to marry together,  
a slightest prudence,  
and the character-  
ate, to make them  
elma Lagerlof, Lewis  
the fables of La Fon-  
rich animals speak the  
men," Cocteau wrote.  
he was being affection-  
be wrote: "Ah, what  
male actors are when  
direct them." In short,  
live the problem of a  
no play which would  
nd allow me through-  
tion of a highly pe-  
ces-spectator, to say  
ys of importance to  
the inexplicable  
of Time."

is a playful exercise  
e status of the per-  
ong other things, is  
Is acting an art?"  
tic once rhetorically  
provided his own  
the case of Bern-  
nd and Duse, yes. In  
most of the others,

eritissment, Cocteau  
tion from his part-  
of Brecht. But many  
is are touched upon  
dual romp. For ex-  
long reach across the

centuries and the blindness of  
contemporaries as to what works  
of their time will last is revealed  
when the Sun King pronounces  
his opinion that Racine will pass  
and that therefore he has ap-  
pointed him historiographer of  
the regime's battles to bestow im-  
mortality upon him.

Breach of Etiquette  
The premise of the piece is a  
supper to which Louis XIV bids  
Molière for a private talk. This  
breach of official etiquette ruffles  
the fine feathers of the high-  
bourned courtiers who despise the  
actor-author.

Cocteau often quotes himself  
and others while an actress-  
spectator in the audience heckles,  
calling attention to the borrow-  
ings, correcting the pronuncia-  
tion of the players and objecting  
to the anachronisms in the script,  
references to Hugo, Baudelaire  
and the influence of the cinema  
on realistic interpretation. Sa-  
telle has added some innovations  
of his own, introducing a pho-  
graph. The bustling duke and  
marquis, conscripted to serve the  
dinner, eavesdrop disapprovingly  
on the lively conversation and  
Saint-Simon intrudes to make  
notes for his memoirs.

The costume of Claude Ro-  
derer, with its papier-mâché wigs  
and quasi-period attire, is in  
keeping with the witty proceed-  
ings and the text has been  
"modernized" since 1961 to in-  
clude the names of directors Ro-  
ger Planchon and Patrice Ché-  
reau. The acting is appropriately  
flippant, depicting the schiz-  
ophrenic nature of the comedian,  
Diderot's paradox, in broad,  
spoofing style.

Isabelle Huppert, the young  
actress who has gained attention  
by her sensitive playing of the  
lovelorn heroine in the film "La  
Dentellière," is the Camille of  
Alfred de Musset's "On Ne Badine  
Pas Avec l'Amour," at the

Bouffes du Nord under the direction  
of Caroline Huppert.

There is some inventive stag-  
ing, exemplified by the giving  
over of the chorus to a gar-  
ulous peasant couple, but the  
production, though interesting  
and acceptable, often seems under  
a severe strain to project. The  
musical theme of light-hearted  
love's tendency to cause tragedy  
is demonstrated by its hero, Per-  
dican, who trifles with the af-  
fections of the humble, naive  
Rosette during his courtship of  
her foster-sister, Camille. The  
credulous innocent, disenchanted  
when she learns the truth, com-  
mits suicide. The roots of the  
catastrophe lie not in any  
Lothario cruelty, but simply in  
the fact that Perdican is young,  
unexperienced, thoughtless, and  
undecided, swayed by each  
passing passion.

Actually, Miss Huppert, with  
her gift for pathos, would be  
better suited to the role of the  
deceived Rosette. Her imper-  
sonation of Camille, the girl torn  
between proposed marriage and  
convent yearnings, is inkswarm  
and of pale coloring. Though  
something of her unique personal  
quality does come across, Sabine  
Haudreppin is the jilted damsel  
and Didier Haudreppin, a former  
child actor grown to maturity, is  
Perdican. All three deliver their  
lines with ringing clarity, but  
the performance leaves the im-  
pression of a reading or a recital.  
The characters are before us with  
all the explanations, but they  
fall resolutely to become living,  
breathing beings in emotional  
conflict.

Jean-Louis Barrauk, who has  
returned with his company from  
a Japanese tour, announces the  
arrival at the Petit Chêne of an  
American magician "of the ab-  
surd." Stuart Sherman, as an  
item on the Théâtre des Nations  
program.

"Who is Stuart Sherman?" in-

quires the press release. We may

be assured that he is not Stuart  
Sherman, the puritanical and  
absurd literary critic who wanted  
to jail all American authors of  
German origin, including Dreiser,  
Menckel and the poet Louis Un-  
termeyer, during World War I.

This Stuart Sherman is a  
former member of the Richard  
Foreman company, which has  
twice made guest appearances in  
Paris. He explains that he fol-  
lows the tradition of the street  
performer: "If people want to  
watch, they can, and if they  
don't, they can pass on. I am  
simply there." This is, indeed,  
modest, for such celebrated  
magicians as Houdini, Thurston,  
Hermann the Great and Black-  
stone took great pride in their  
hypnotic presence. Does "ab-  
surd" magic denote magic that  
doesn't work—as in the case of  
the fumbling conjurer Mac-  
Rooney? In a sense, all magic  
is absurd, illusion triumphing  
over reality and logic. Sherman  
is to give a sole performance here  
on June 13, at 8:30 p.m.

Thelma Houston has been signed  
for the part and shooting will  
start this summer.

This week's top single record in  
the United States is "Dreams" by  
Fleetwood Mac. There were no  
charts published in Britain this  
week because of the Queen's  
jubilee celebrations.

—FRANK VAN BRANKLE.

U.S. Study Calls  
Acupuncture of  
Marginal Value

CHICAGO, June 9 (UPI).—  
Acupuncture is not practical in  
U.S. medical care at this time  
and it has been found to be suc-  
cessful with only 15 per cent of  
the surgical patients in China,  
where it was developed, the Amer-  
ican Medical Association has said.

An editorial in the AMA's Jour-  
nal reported that a U.S. study  
group, which visited 16 Chinese  
hospitals and witnessed 46 opera-  
tions performed there in 1974,  
found that acupuncture, when  
used to reduce pain, "provides  
control in only 15 per cent of sur-  
gical patients at most." Of those,  
only two-thirds had true relief  
while the others merely bore the  
pain stoically, the team said.

"Though many patients tolerat-  
ed surgery with little or no dis-  
comfort when treated with acupunc-  
ture, it became evident that  
acupuncture does not abolish  
pain totally, nor does it alter  
consciousness—two states tradi-  
tionally associated with general  
anesthesia," the editorial said.

The study group found that  
acupuncture was most successful  
in head and neck operations and  
dental extractions but was least  
successful in stemming pain in  
abdominal operations. Lack of  
muscle relaxation even impeded  
some operations, the group found.  
"At present, surgery with only  
acupuncture is not practical in  
American medical care," the Jour-  
nal said.

Mount McKinley Scaled  
TALKEETNA, Alaska, June 9  
(Reuters).—Six Soviet climbers  
have scaled North America's high-  
est peak, 29,220-foot Mount Mc-  
Kinley, in 16 days. They came  
down on Sunday.

## The Champion of the Rights of Children

By Betty Freudenheim

PARIS (IET).—In the United  
States, Janusz Korczak has  
become a hero because he chose  
to die in a Nazi gas chamber with  
the 200 Jewish children of his  
Warsaw orphanage. Chicago has  
named a park, hospital and ave-  
nue after him.

However, few Americans have  
read the writings of this champion  
of the rights of children. The  
only translation into English of  
his writings, put out by the Uni-  
versity of California at Berkeley,  
is out of print.

Europeans respect this doctor-  
educator-psychologist for what he  
said about children as well as for  
the example he made of his life.  
In West Germany alone, 56 books  
by and about Korczak have been  
published in the past 10 years.  
Young students find him chal-  
lenging because he asked ques-  
tions instead of giving pat an-  
swers. "Books with formulas make  
the mind sluggish," he said. A  
French edition of his "How to  
Love a Child," published by Rob-  
ert Laffont, is scheduled to come  
out this year with a preface by  
U.S. child psychologist Bruno  
Bettelheim. Twenty-eight other  
countries have translated his  
books.

A few days ago, delegates from  
France, Israel, Italy, West Ger-  
many, Sweden and Poland met  
at Unesco headquarters here to  
pay tribute to Korczak and orga-  
nize conferences for the coming  
year, celebrating the centennial  
of his birth. Poland, his native  
country, is planning a special  
program for June 1, its National  
Children's Day. Other symposiums  
will be held in Israel, because  
he was Jewish, and West Ger-  
many, because he was killed by  
the Nazis. This will serve as an  
introduction to the UN-UNICEF  
International Year for Children  
in 1979.

Special Concern  
Korczak's special concern was  
with poor children neglected by  
both their parents and society.  
He called them "proletarians with  
short legs, the lowest class of the  
oppressed." In his book "The

Right of the Child to Respect,"  
he says, "Let him live, win for  
him the right to be a child. Don't  
regard the child as an expecta-  
tion, but as he is, with his right  
to be himself."

He said that parents should not  
call their children "ungrateful."  
"Is the earth grateful to the sun  
for shining? Is the tree grateful  
to the seed from which it grew?  
Is love a service rendered for  
which you can ask payment?"  
These words from Korczak's best-  
known book, "How to Love a  
Child," were written while he  
served as a medical officer on the  
front lines during World  
War I.

Korczak gave up a private med-  
ical practice to devote himself  
to children. During the 30 years  
he was director of the Warsaw  
orphanage he could often be seen  
at night in his glass cage in the  
boys' dormitory, noting down his  
observations of their intellectual,  
physical and psychological devel-  
opment. These writings were al-  
ways read to the children for  
criticism before publication. Dur-  
ing the day he supervised the  
"Children's Republic," their self-  
run parliament, court and news-  
paper, or he might sweep the  
floors, clear the dishes or ad-  
minister medication.

Igor Nowinski, an eminent Pol-  
ish writer who attended the  
Unesco conference, remembers  
vividly the years he served as an  
assistant to Korczak.

"Once, Korczak himself was  
called before the children's court  
because he had stepped onto a  
moving train," he said.

Nowinski said that the or-  
phanage newspaper, The Little  
Review, reached a circulation of  
60,000 when it was added as a  
weekend supplement to a na-  
tional paper. Mailboxes were  
set up across the country for chil-  
dren to submit questions and  
problems.

One child wrote that he felt  
that there should be a law that  
children have the right to decide  
whether their aunts should kiss  
them or not. The paper agreed.

Korczak, whose name was Hen-  
ri Goldszmit at birth, was also

advised to a Roman Catholic  
children's home. Nowinski says  
that Korczak's basic system was  
to increase the child's critical  
sense of himself and also his  
desire for self-education. Respect  
for the child dominated his  
thinking.

"A child is like a parchment of  
minute hieroglyphics. You can  
only decipher part of it, another  
part you can erase and fill with  
your own content, but the rest  
remains forever unknown."

Adam Nowominski, a member  
of the French group at the con-  
ference, was a friend and neigh-  
bor of Korczak. He says that some

Israeli educators and psychologists  
feel that Korczak was too "soft."  
that his philosophy would not  
work in present-day Israel, where  
the children are steered for the  
hard life they must face. From  
all reports, Korczak's orphanage  
operated with an incredible de-  
gree of order to the very last  
days, in spite of the holocaust  
which surrounded it.

Two months before he died,  
Korczak wrote: "I exist not to be  
loved and admired but to act and  
love. It is not the duty of those  
around me to help me, but I am  
duty-bound to look after the  
world, after man."

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A new opera, "Axel," based on  
a play by the French symbolist  
Villiers de l'Isle Adam, and with  
music by two Dutch composers,  
Reinbert de Leeuw and Jan van  
Vijlen, will have its first per-  
formance June 10 in the Citrus  
Theater in Scheveningen in the  
framework of the current Hol-  
land Festival. Hans Vonk will  
conduct the work. Georg Rein-  
hardt is the stage director, and  
Heinrich Wendel and Liselotte  
Erlar are responsible for the  
sets and costumes. Performances  
also are planned for June 13, 15  
and 18 in Amsterdam and June  
21 in Rotterdam. The opera is  
one of 25 works by 17 contem-  
porary Dutch composers, includ-  
ing nine first performances, fea-  
tured in the festival's program.

The Grand Théâtre de Geneva  
closes its season with a new pro-  
duction of Puccini's "La Bohème"  
that will have five performances  
from June 14 to 25 with a cast  
that includes Maria Chiara,  
Margherita Guglielmi, Carlo Bini,  
Dale Dusing, James Johnson and  
Yves Hissou. Wello Santi will  
conduct, the staging will be by  
Göts Friedrich and the sets de-  
signed by Toni Busingier.

Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," in  
a new joint production by the  
Opéra du Rhin of Strasbourg  
and the Baden State Theater of

Karlsruhe, will have its first per-  
formance June 14, 16 and 18 as  
part of the program of the 96th  
Strasbourg Festival. Nathaniel  
Merrill will stage the work, with  
sets and costumes by Robert  
O'Hearn. Klaus Weiss will con-  
duct a cast headed by Suzanne  
Sarrocq as the Marschallin, Inga  
Nielsen as Sophie, Nadine Denize  
as Octavian, Jules Bastin as Ochs,  
Julian Patrick as Papageno and  
Luis Lima as the singer.

Grace Bumbry will give a recital  
of songs by Schumann, Brahms  
and Duparc June 18 at the Mai-  
son de Radio-France in Paris,  
with Geoffrey Parsons as pianist.  
Radio-France's recital series also  
includes an appearance by Fel-  
icity Palmer, accompanied by John  
Constable, with a program of  
Mozart, Schubert, Wolf and Rich-  
ard Strauss.

University Teachers  
Hold Conference

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPI).—  
An international conference on  
"improving university teaching"  
opened yesterday in Newcast-  
le-on-Tyne, England.

The University of Maryland  
and the Newcastle-on-Tyne Poly-  
technic are joint sponsors of the  
four-day conference.

## PS AND FLATS

Sarah Vaughan is  
nightly at Ronnie  
re Chita Rivers and  
the Palladium.

Milt Buckner is at  
Club, along with  
Bernasconi through  
the night.

JRT—Johnny Grit-  
at the Burggraben des  
chiosses June 12 at  
td then in Munich  
16-18 at the Domicile.

Cecil Taylor will be  
icille from June 13-15.

ric Clapton will be at  
de Paris June 14 at  
re Smith is singing  
the Bar Pablo in the  
dien. The group  
be at the Palais des  
11-14. All the seats  
ld for these concerts  
may be an extra  
June 12. There will  
de Musique June 16-  
adium for the benefit

of Michel Salou, who is R. Pop  
and folk will be featured on June  
16 and 17 and jazz on June 18.

Singer-organist Rhoda Scott  
will give a concert in the 14th-  
century Eglise St. Pierre in Char-  
tres on June 16 at 9 p.m., with  
proceeds going for the restora-  
tion of the church's organ.

Bill Coleman will give a con-  
cert on June 11 in Confiance-St.-  
Honorine (northwest of Paris) at  
the Pétrole, and the next day  
he will be in Limeray (near  
Dieppe) at the Sam Potatoes jazz  
festival.

The Oliver Lake group and the  
singer Nino are appearing night-  
ly at the Campagne Première in  
Paris, that is, if the police let  
them. The club is having trouble  
with neighbors who don't like the  
"noise" and want it closed.

The search for an appropriate  
singer to play the role of Bessie  
Smith on the screen is over.

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The past 30 years constitute  
one of the greatest periods of  
technological achievement  
known to man. Major advances  
have been many. Britain, for  
instance, has contributed new  
knowledge of the universe  
through radio astronomy.  
Austria has refined the basic  
oxygen furnace to permit greater  
steel production. And both  
Japan and France have pioneered  
in high-speed rail transportation.  
Other nations, of course, have  
made similar breakthroughs.

During these same years,  
an era of progressively freer  
trade, a sense of global inter-  
dependence has fostered a vital  
flow of technology between  
nations. The whole world has  
felt its impact. And Europe,  
in particular, has been a prime  
beneficiary.

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logically-oriented companies,  
IBM is deeply involved in this  
world-wide flow of technology

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world are making significant  
contributions to the develop-  
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the improvement of IBM  
products.

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beyond any one or two countries.  
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## The Matter of Pressure

Menahem Begin, after his bout of illness, is commencing the difficult task of forming a government—one which he shares with Bulel Ecevit of Turkey. The difficulty lies not only in getting the requisite number of votes from small parties to turn a plurality into a majority, but in dealing with matters of great international import—Turkish troops in Cyprus and Israeli soldiers in the territories taken in 1967—which can seldom be coped with properly by any but strong party governments.

In the case of Israel, the matter is even more complex than that prevailing in Turkey. In both cases, the solutions involve relations with the United States, but in Israel those relations are more critical. In fact, many Israelis have complained that the United States is putting too much pressure on Israel to make concessions, while most Arab states believe the pressure could be decisive, but is not.

That United States assistance is critical for Israel is beyond question. But that Washington wishes, or is able, to treat Israel as a puppet is simply ridiculous. Consider the history of the young state: The United States did not create it—in fact, it was initially very doubtful about the partition of Palestine voted by the United Nations, and the Soviet Union was at least as important in those proceedings, as well as in the fighting that succeeded, when the Arab states

refused to accept the UN decision. And the same was true in the Sinai dispute, when Israel withdrew from its conquests.

Israel did not do so after the Six Day War (by which time the Soviet Union was on the Arab side) and the question for the United States was not whether to "pressure" Israel into such a withdrawal, but whether to accept Israeli presence beyond its old borders and continue to give Israel the military help it needed to hold these (or any other) borders. And in the meanwhile, the Israeli hold on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was costing it more and more of its old friends in the Western world, even before the Yom Kippur war and the Arab oil boycott.

Israel was not solely responsible for the preventive action it took in 1967. President Sadat of Egypt, in criticizing his predecessor, Nasser, has made that plain again. But it is also clear that, wherever the blame may lie, trying, as Begin seems intent on doing, to restore Israel's historic boundaries will not work. Certainly, it cannot succeed without American support, and that President Carter was unwilling to provide the former Labor government. It is hardly likely that Begin can win it—if anything, he will turn off much of the moral strength that Israel possesses in the United States. Can that be called pressure? If so, it comes from the ideas and the background of Menahem Begin and his Likud party.

## Approaches to South Africa

Vice-President Mondale went to Vienna to meet South African Prime Minister John Vorster, saying that what the United States favored was a change from apartheid to "full political participation" by all races. Afterward, however, he said that full participation meant "one man, one vote." With all due respect to Pretoria's record of twisting words to conceal crudities of policy, therein lies a distinction on which hopes for an easing of the South African crisis may well rest.

"Full participation" means, broadly, that all blacks would participate in the political system within a unitary South African state (not just within black homelands) and that whites would not be faced with an immediate demand to deliver themselves to domination by nonwhites. Moral principle argues against such a compromise: sound policy argues for it. "One man, one vote," however, is a phrase open to the interpretation that Washington seeks to apply to South Africa's differing circumstances the fully democratic pattern in effect in the United States. The most impassioned white advocates of change in South Africa are not really ready to take such a drastic step all at once.

What Mr. Mondale did by moving from one phrase to the next was to hand the Vorster government a ready-made club with which to beat back the opposition parties' claim that, if South Africa were to move in the direction of the halfway house called "power sharing," then the United States would re-

spond appropriately. Even within the ruling Nationalist party, there are some slight hints of willingness to consider a federal or confederal scheme in which the special brutalities of apartheid would be reduced. In these hints lie what thin prospects there are to avoid calamity.

The hypocrisy of the South African position is evident: The government abhors the thought of black domination even while it practices an appalling brand of white domination. Still, the United States cannot afford to deny some prospect of recognition and encouragement to those whites who are perceptive and brave enough to contemplate change. It is all very well to insist that over the long haul there can be no moral compromising with a system that is anathema to U.S. values. But, at least transitionally, the Carter administration should be ready to recognize good-faith movement toward a political structure that falls short of the U.S. ideal. Indeed, at this point it would probably be tactically unwise to tell South Africans in advance how far and how fast they must go. What is needed more than anything else today is that particular kind of political understanding on the part of this country that would encourage some spirit of accommodation on the part of South Africa. For the beginnings of some sort of movement down the tortuous road of accommodation is South Africa's only conceivable alternative to catastrophe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Trials of the Concorde

The friends of the Concorde, most notably in Britain and France, will find some, but not much, solace in the legal brief the Department of Justice filed in New York the other day. And they undoubtedly will find it difficult to explain to the citizens of those two countries just why the U.S. government cannot do for the Concorde what it says ought to be done. For the government says, as clearly as it can, that the Concorde ought to be allowed to operate for a trial period at Kennedy Airport. But then it goes on to say that the Carter administration can't do any more than it has already done to see that the British and French get the landing rights necessary for that trial. To anyone unaccustomed to the peculiarities of a federal system of government, that result has to be almost incomprehensible.

The situation arises from the Justice Department's view that Congress has never exercised the power it possesses to give the executive branch full control over aviation. Instead, it says that power is shared by the federal and state governments. This means that the New York Port Authority, which runs Kennedy Airport, has a legal right to require airplanes landing there to meet the noise standards it sets. And that means the fate of more than just the Concorde rests in the hands of the Port Authority because of growing resentment abroad about the way that airplane is being treated in the United States.

There is one bit of light in this otherwise somber picture. It is the Justice Department's assertion that the Port Authority has discriminated against the Concorde. If that assertion is right—and it seems to us it is—

the department says the federal courts can properly order the Port Authority to let the Concorde fly in and out of its airport. The charge of discrimination is based on the differences in the way the Port Authority has treated the application by owners of the Concorde and the way it treated the applications for other new airplanes in the past. It gave the owners of those other new planes a chance to demonstrate that the planes could meet the airport's standards but is refusing even that chance to the Concorde. Indeed, the Justice Department says the noise standards that stand in the way of the Concorde are violated "regularly" by subsonic airplanes but that these violations are ignored by the Port Authority.

This brief merely confirms our view that the Port Authority has acted unreasonably and unwisely in this protracted struggle. By any standard of basic fairness, the Concorde is entitled at least to the trial period that has been authorized by the secretaries of transportation of both the Ford and Carter administrations. And by any standard of decent respect for the problems of international cooperation, the Port Authority should stop prolonging this matter and treating the planes' owners in such a high-handed manner. If the courts concur with the Department of Justice's assertion of discrimination, the trial period ought to get under way as quickly as possible. If they do not concur, it may become necessary for Congress to give the Department of Transportation the authority to override local governments on matters concerning international aviation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

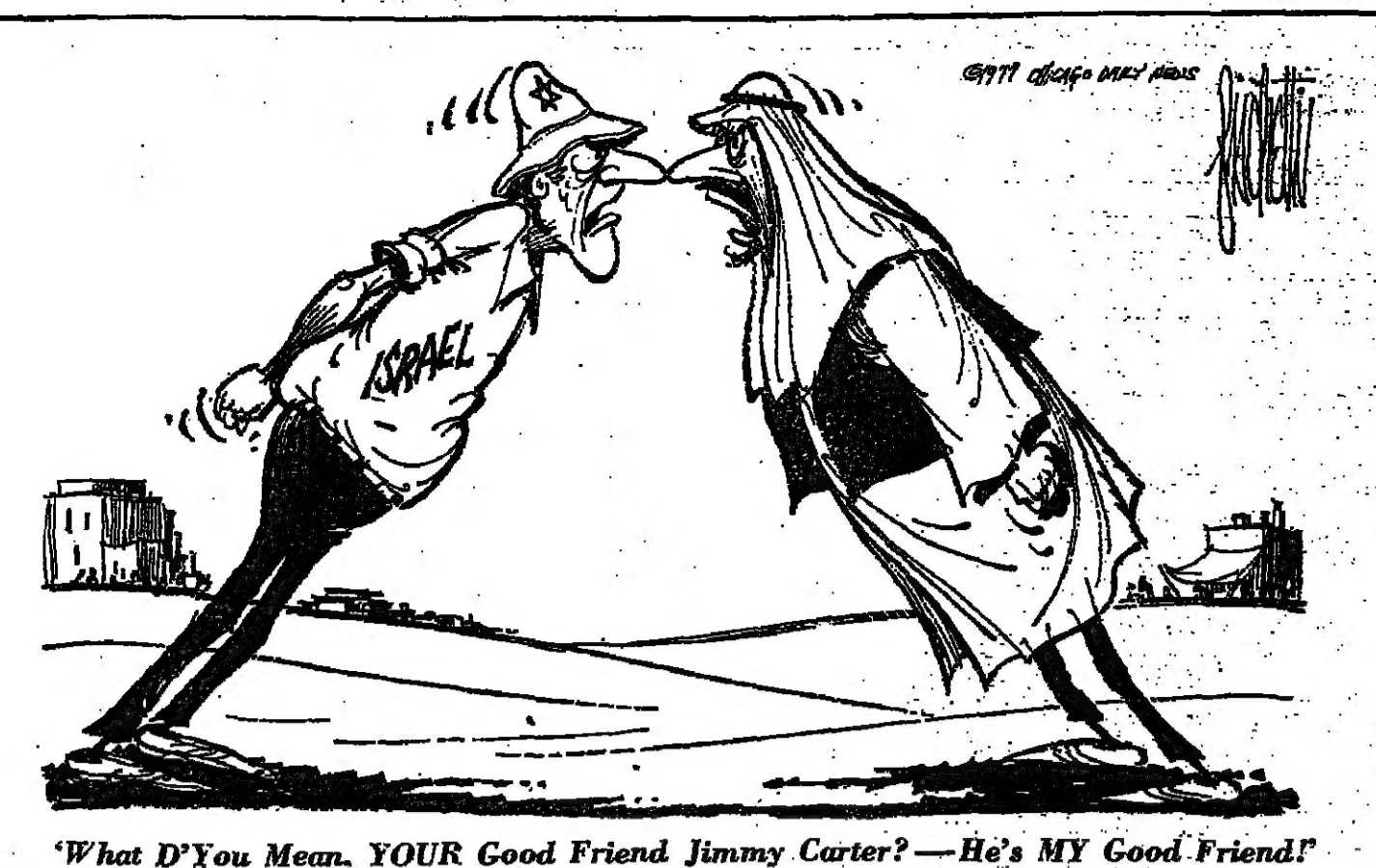
June 10, 1902

LONDON—The North-German Lloyd steamer "Kronprinz Wilhelm," which left from New York late on June 3, and arrived at Plymouth at 10:10 a.m. yesterday, accomplished the passage in five days, eleven hours, thirty-two minutes, which is a record run over the distance covered, namely 3,095 miles, an average speed of 23.53 knots. This beats the "Deutschland's" record of 23.51 knots, which was the previous best.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1927

PARIS—Kings, Premiers and Presidents have passed through troublesome seas in recent years, but Dr. Thomas Masaryk remains the Gibraltar of Czechoslovakia. For the third time he was recently elected president of the little republic which grew out of the war. He is in a true sense the Father of his Country and if the country is in a good position today it is largely because of Dr. Masaryk.



'What D'You Mean, YOUR Good Friend Jimmy Carter? —He's MY Good Friend!'

## Supplying Oil to Rhodesia Via South Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Last week London, the British conglomerate with extensive interests in Africa, issued writs in the British High Court restraining damages from most of the world's big oil companies. It alleges that they have been supplying Rhodesia with oil in defiance of UN sanctions. London argues that the oil companies, by moving oil along clandestine routes, are breaking their contractual obligation to supply oil to Rhodesia only via the London-owned Mozambique-Rhodesia pipeline. This pipeline was closed when UN sanctions were imposed in December, 1965. Although London's court action was carefully timed to add fuel to the already heated agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London this week, it is in fact the latest move in a whole series of developments that have highlighted the oil issue.

Last summer a U.S. church group, the center for social action of the United Church of Christ, published a report alleging that Mobil Oil was responsible for oil passing through South Africa to Rhodesia. It reproduced 17 secret documents from Mobil's offices in southern Africa, which showed that a complicated "paper chase" was set up to disguise the fact that they were supplying oil to Rhodesia through a long chain of intermediaries. A U.S. Treasury investigation established to test the veracity of these allegations has confirmed the essentials although it was unable to prove either way, whether the U.S. parent company was itself aware of what was going on.

In March of this year, two London-based groups, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Rastemere Group, published a study which showed that there was strong evidence that the South African subsidiaries of Shell and BP had also been supplying Rhodesia.

In both cases the oil companies have argued in their own defense that South African legislation makes it impossible for them to control what their South African subsidiaries do.

All this information pouring out of London and the printing press of the white West's own dissident groups has inflamed the Africans. Indeed in January the Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, became so angry he almost threw the British Rhodesia negotiator, UN Ambassador Ivor Richards, out of his office. A couple of days previously, London's chairman, Tiny Rowland, had informed him of their findings.

Kaunda's anger, however, is based on more than what is now on the public record. Rowland informed Kaunda that he has enough evidence to prove in the High Court that senior management in the major oil companies have been conspiring with their South African subsidiaries to get oil through to Rhodesia. Rowland told Kaunda he has evidence to show that the oil companies, such as their direct involvement in the Rhodesian market, actually operate a cartel in Rhodesia, dividing up the market between them.

All this, although not published before, is well enough known to the British and the American governments. But only since President Carter came to office has there been a serious examination of what should be done to plug the oil hole.

One proposal, suggested by some American diplomats, is that the West should order the oil companies to cut their oil supplies to South Africa by around 4 per cent—the amount it is estimated is going on to Rhodesia. Although this would have little economic impact, South Africa has easy ways of making up the shortfall—at least it would be a political gesture of some substance.

#### Leaning on Iran

Another proposal is to lean on Iran, the principal supplier of South Africa's oil needs. Already the U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, has privately warned the Shah that Iran's support to South Africa could be counterproductive in the long run.

The other suggestion is to move a resolution under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. This would

make possible the introduction of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The West's position at the moment is that it will veto any African attempt to push for a Chapter Seven ruling. There are two reasons for this. First, the West is now in the middle of a major diplomatic offensive in southern Africa. Pressure is being applied, more than ever before, and too much could send

the South Africans into hiding. Second, there is a real worry that the British would not cooperate. The British feel they could not afford to break their important economic links with South Africa. The battle to win British support for Chapter Seven, could lead to unbearable stresses within the Western alliance.

The odds are, however, that if there is no measurable progress on the southern Africa front in

the next few months, there will be American support for a Chapter Seven ruling. The Americans might ask for agreement to cut South Africa's oil supplies by 4 per cent together with a mandatory arms embargo and a moratorium on further private investment. Moreover, this could be the start of something much bigger. At the end of the day an oil blockade of South Africa is not out of the question.

## Dignified and Efficient

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Monarchy in Britain fulfills a public need for ritual. So the writers say, and every royal ceremony proves their point. Only a professional skeptic could fail to be moved a little by the medieval uniforms, the golden coach, the staffs and swords and heraldry.

But there is more than ritual in the relationship between the Queen and her country. Or so one thought watching the contented faces of the men and women who lined the streets of London—many of them having kept their places through a week-long night to see Elizabeth II celebrate her jubilee.

When she walked from St. Paul's and stopped to talk with people in the crowd, they showed a curious mixture of deference and ease. It was as if she were a Queen to them, but not the kind from a fairy tale: a familiar figure, rather, reassuring and sympathetic, a comfortable Queen.

The British psyche has been pretty well worked over in recent years, especially by visiting Americans, and any generalization must be faulty. But there is reason

to think that for some Britons, at least, Queen Elizabeth represents values that do not find adequate expression elsewhere in this country's political system.

She does her job—and it is often tiresome—without complaint. She is never self-important. She really believes in the simple old things: duty, home, country. She does not try to appear clever. There are no tricks in her, and no surprises.

All of that inevitably begs comparison with the prime ministers who have served during her reign. Of course it is unfair to compare them to a monarch; they have to get down in the mud in the mud of politics. But even by political standards they have not been a notably straightforward lot. And their guile has been singularly inept.

Success is the real difference. Whatever it means to be a successful Queen, Elizabeth is that. Her system visibly works: the ceremony glitters, a simple speech brings tears to the eyes. And so much else in Britain, political and economic, does not work.

Gloomy prophets notwithstanding,

ing, Britain is not about to collapse into poverty or anarchy. People here are much better off than they were 25 years ago. Real income is nearly double what it was for the average worker when Elizabeth became Queen. The number of households with cars and telephones has quadrupled.

But Britain's relative economic decline is a reality, too: from near the top in Western Europe to near the bottom. And with that, both cause and effect, there has been a falling-off in the internal discipline that makes societies prosper: Strikes are the inescapable symbol of wildcat strikes that make production planning a nightmare for automobile companies and newspapers and others.

#### Close Down

The very day of the jubilee a labor dispute shut down the national domestic news wire, the Press Association, and another kept commercial television from covering the ceremonies.

Government has proved singularly incapable of changing the patterns of stopping the slide. As a result, confidence in politicians is depressingly low. Americans, who have been through Vietnam and "Watergate," know that a democratic system can be extraordinarily resilient. But no turning point—no recovery of belief in government—is in sight here.

Walker Bagehot, the great 19th-century writer on British politics, said the secret of the monarch's English constitution lay in having two kinds of institutions: The dignified and the efficient. The dignified, such as the monarch, held everyone's respect. Meanwhile, the efficient, such as the House of Commons, did the real work.

The Economist of London, writing on the jubilee last week, made a devastating point on what has happened to Bagehot's analysis. The dignified institution of the monarchy is now also the only efficient one. Parliament, the cabinet, the civil service—all old machines of efficiency are breaking. And the Economist sadly concluded that "the very restraint and dignity with which the Queen . . . has exercised her job have provided [a] golden cloak to cover up the mediocrity elsewhere."

To a distressing degree, the people of Britain have trained themselves in recent years to lower their expectations. The happiness on the faces at the jubilee, showed that something could be wonderful—could live up to dreams. But this real question in Britain is now, as it has been for years, whether the institutions of government can be stripped of their Victorian myths and made to work again.

#### The Triangle

May I add a bitter comment to Mr. Sulzberger's analysis on Greek-Turkish-Cypriot triangle (ET, May 4).

Strategically, Turkey have the upper hand in Cyprus but not in the Aegean. They will consequently never stop their negative attitude in Cyprus unless they get their huge mouthful of Aegean. Hence the lack of progress in bilateral issues, as yet. I would not bother either to take any other aspect of the problem, such as human rights, refugees' plight or people's will. Nobody does.

GEORGE LAZARIDIS, Cairo.

#### Human Rights

Human rights provisions of the Helsinki accord are due for review at Belgrade soon. Concern is growing over the fate of individuals belonging to a group which was founded in May, 1976, to monitor their country's compliance of the human rights clauses of that accord.

Also evoking a tragic and tormentous era far removed from the noble principles and aspirations of the authentic Soviet dream—is Anatole Shcharapny's scheduled treason trial—as family and friends plead for clemency on his behalf.

HARRY SPIRO, Tel Aviv.

## Who Killed

### The U.S.'s

### Pifiab?

By Evans and Nova

WASHINGTON—Whatever the ultimate cost of the noticed burial of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the short-run effect is clear: the most important intelligence sounding board—of the U.S. intelligence agencies themselves—for every president back to Dwight Eisenhower.

The most persuasive agent, President Carter last month recommending the death of board (known as Pifiab) was Al Stansfield Turner, the new director of Central Intelligence. Central Intelligence directors in recent years have liked Pifiab with its high-powered membership drawn from the loft niches of American science, business and former government officials. To them, it represents President's ear and a source of intelligence inspiration.

Pifiab, for one notable example, engineered the brilliant intelligence breakthrough by the CIA that led to spy-in-the-sky reconnaissance. That might have been delayed for years without the pressure from Pifiab and Edwin H. Land, Polaroid chairman and a Pifiab member since 1961.

The risks inherent in Pifiab are manifold. It was Pifiab that persuaded former President Ford and ex-CIA director George Bush to engage an outside team of hard-line experts to del CIA's estimate of Soviet intentions and capabilities last summer.

Those experts, called "Team produced much harsher estimates than the CIA's "Team A" of perils. The result: a much more honest "national estimate" regarded by experts as far more realistic than estimates by the CIA alone.

The point-man in exposing CIA's experts to such formidable competition was Leo Cherne, Pifiab's last chairman (he previously held by Dr. James H. D. Clark Clifford and C. Maxwell Taylor since Eisenhower established Pifiab in 1958).

The sudden death of Pifiab clearly tied to the fear of an outside competition for the intelligence bureaucracy, plus a desire to centralize control over all intelligence within the CIA and National Security Council staff side the White House.

#### The Reason

The explanation for this, a widely held by skeptical experts on Soviet weapons geopolitical planning, is the bureaucracy's zeal to screen points of view that challenge the prevailing administration. Consider the following incident:

Dr. Richard Pipes, the Harvard Russian scholar who played a key role in "Team B" last summer, believed he had an inkling of agreement from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) for up to \$7,500 to help him. A Harvard-MIT conference basic Soviet strategic doctrine, ACDA, now under control director Paul Warnke, informed Pipes last month it could not fund the project (even the Warnke has publicly said he no idea whether Moscow's military superiority over the U.S. is simply equality).

An invitation to retired Gen. Keegan, former Air Force intelligence chief, early this year to lecture at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base was withdrawn. The only explanation that the Pentagon and/or House did not want Keegan to be sponsored by the government in view of his well-known anti-Soviet positions.

Concern within the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the CIA's administrative arm, was also a factor. Turner can be plied enhancement of CIA at the expense of DIA.

What makes the demise of Pifiab more mystifying is two principal authors of the late Intelligence Committee's report on "The President's" last year, David Aaron and Rick Indurkhya, said the board had been "useful" partly because "its advice and recommendations have been for the president's such, the executive nature of relationship should be maintained."

Aaron is now deputy to National Security Director Zbigniew Brzezinski. Indurkhya is Brzezinski's special assistant, headed Jimmy Carter's "team" on intelligence, prof to abolish Pifiab despite they wrote in that report months earlier.

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complete real estate investment  
services for overseas investors. Op-  
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Overlooking Lake and Fairway  
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**PROPRIETES, RANCHES, RESIDENCES**Toutes informations (photos, plans, prix) auprès de Robert  
FULLER, American real estate broker. Ecrire ou téléphoner  
Compagnie d'Armement Maritime, 26, rue Adrien Lachenal  
GENEVE - téléphone 36-12-76 ou tes 18 et 17 Join Hôtel  
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all other languages, please write.)

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**PANORAMA**60, rue Faidherbe, 75015 Paris  
In Paris new residential  
area "Front de Seine".  
From studio to 4-room apartment  
applied to delivery.Information 21.25, quai A. Citroën  
75015 Paris tel. 577.94.77  
10.30 A.M. - 7.00 P.M.  
Sunday 2.00 P.M. - 7.00 P.M.**JOHN ARTHUR &  
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## UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

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20 Yr. Leases AAA Tenants  
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Bank Trust Accountfor details on the above  
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Zoned in Planned Unit Development for 5,400 units in-  
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Water at site, sewer in and functioning. Firehouse adjoining  
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- 1st-class economy waterfront hotel with access to safe beach.
- 4 stories with 94 air-conditioned rooms.
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A way of life  
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states where permitted by law.



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Continued on next page

**JUNE 9, 1977**

# Invest in a spread of German Companies

Shares in German companies make an attractive investment prospect now. The reasons are there for all to see:-

- \* The economy is on an upward trend.
- \* Conditions are good for increased company earnings.
- \* There is ample scope for share price increases.
- \* A country with a strong currency offers foreign investors excellent opportunities.

## through CONCENTRA

Mutual Fund

**41** **Concentra**


of Deutscher Investment-Trust



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 9**

- 1977 -		Stocks and Div Yrs		Sis.		3 m. Prev. High Low		Chrg. Prev. High Low	
High.	Low.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	High	Low	P/E	100s.
4949	2014	Masp	pf 1.50	11	808	32	431	31	294
181	181	214	1.25	10	808	32	431	31	294
2494	2214	Mastel 1.50e	1.10	9	234	22	249	+	+
14	14	14	1.00	10	249	22	249	+	+
3214	14	MGM	1.10	10	249	22	249	+	+
3214	2494	McIntire 1.0	8	10	249	22	249	+	+
1774	1314	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
10	10	2494	1.20e	2	149	14	149	+	+
20	20	2494	1.20e	2	149	14	149	+	+
1814	1814	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1814	1814	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1214	1214	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1814	1814	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
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1214	1214	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1814	1814	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1214	1214	McIntire 1.20e	1.20	2	149	14	149	+	+
1814	1814	McIntire 1.20e							

June 1977



**DM 100 000 000.—**  
**6% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1977/1989**

<b>Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft</b>	<b>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</b>	<b>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft</b>
<b>Creditanstalt - Bankverein</b>	<b>Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft</b>	<b>Österreichische Länderbank</b>
<b>Credit Suisse White Weld Limited</b>		<b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited</b>
<b>Crédit Foncier de France S.A.</b>		<b>Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgise</b>

 **CREDIT LYONNAIS**  
**EXERCICE 1976**

**AU SERVICE DE LA CLIENTÈLE**

**CONCOURS AUX ENTREPRISES  
ET AUX PARTICULIERS**

**ADAPTATION DU RESEAU**

En France : L'accent a été mis, en ce qui concerne les

## ADAPTATION DU RESEAU

L'effort poursuivi par le Crédit Lyonnais pour satisfaire au mieux les demandes de sa clientèle en France comme à l'Etranger ne s'est pas relâché en 1976, qu'il s'agisse de l'accueil (nombreuses récompenses à Paris et en Province, nouvelles agences à Francfort, Bruxelles, Séville...) ou de la qualité et de la rapidité du service (équipement informatique de toutes les Agences pratiquement achevé).

## CONCOURS AUX ENTREPRISES ET AUX PARTICULIERS

**En France :** L'accent a été mis, en ce qui concerne les entreprises, sur les crédits pour l'équipement (+20 %) avec notamment pour les entreprises petites et moyennes le nouveau crédit feu vert P.M.E. et l'exportation (mobilisation de créances nées +30 %). En ce qui concerne les particuliers, l'accroissement a été de 15,4 % contre 10,7 % en 1975 et de près de 20 % pour les crédits immobiliers.

**A l'étranger:** Avec une progression encore plus rapide que l'an dernier (près de 35 %), l'Etablissement a confirmé sa vocation internationale.

## UN DEVELOPPEMENT CONTROLE.

La poursuite du redressement financier a nécessité la reconduction des objectifs de gestion :

- amélioration de la trésorerie, notamment par l'accélération des procédures de recouvrement des chèques et effets remis par la clientèle,
- modération en matière de frais généraux (12,8 % de

**...PERMETTANT D'AMÉLIORER LES RÉSULTATS**

### MALGRE DEUX ELEMENTS DEFAV

- La réduction de la marge sur les opérations de clientèle, résultant d'une baisse du taux de rendement des emplois plus accentuée que celle du taux de rémunération des ressources.

### DRABLES MAIS CONJONCTURELS :

- La charge encore très élevée des dotations aux provisions pour créances douteuses - F. 636 millions - du fait de la conjoncture délicate et des difficultés éprouvées par un grand nombre de clients.

**LE BENEFICE A PROGRESSE.**

passant de F.163 millions en 1975 à F.287,3 millions, dont F. 216,7 millions réalisés en France et F. 70,6 millions à l'étranger.

**ET LA STRUCTURE DU BILAN A ÉTÉ RENFORCÉE**

• l'auto-financement résultant de la dotation annuelle aux amortissements et des bénéfices portés en réserve a été cette année de F. 489 millions et a très largement cou-

-Le fonds de roulement s'est amélioré de F. 721 millions.

Le 31 mai 1977, le Collège représentant les actionnaires a approuvé ces comptes et décidé d'affecter aux réserves la somme de F. 285 629 644, puis d'augmenter le capital à concurrence de F. 57 800 000 par prélèvement sur les réserves et attribution gratuite de 3 actions nouvelles pour 25 anciennes.

**BILAN CONSOLIDE**

un total de 205 milliards de francs.  
L'ensemble des dépôts de la clientèle confiés au Groupe était de F. 94 879 millions.  
Les capitaux permanents atteignent le montant de F. 2 564 millions.  
Le bénéfice consolidé s'est élevé, pour 1976, à F. 354 millions.

(en MF)	<b>ACTIF</b>	Crédits à la clientèle. 105 497	+	Opérations avec les Banques & de Trésorerie 71 205	+	Autres opérations 28 263	=	Total 204 965
	<b>PASSIF</b>	Ressources de clientèle 94 879	+	Opérations avec les Banques & de Trésorerie 74 287	+	Autres opérations 35 799	=	Total 204 965

La brochure du rapport annuel peut être obtenue sur simple demande adressée à  
CREDIT LYONNAIS (Relations Publiques) 19, Bld. des Italiens - 75002 Paris

**EUROPARTENAIRES: BANCO DI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS**











هذه امة الاصل

**MONEY  
MONEY  
MONEY  
MONEY  
MONEY  
MONEY  
MONEY**  
Read about it  
in the  
International  
Herald Tribune  
*More world news.*

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

# Midday Indicated Prices

## Dollar Bonds

Ashland 8-87	1003 1/4	101 1/4
Austral 8-87	102	102 1/4
Bell 8-87	102 1/4	102 1/4
Bell 8 1/2-87	102 1/4	102 1/4
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Bell 8 1/2-87	102 1/4	102 1/4
Bell 8 1/2-87		

## Currency Rates

June 9, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

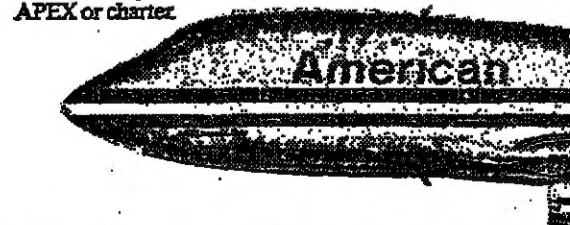
	\$	£	DM	FF	Lt.	GfR.	Sfr.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
1 June 8 42420	104.70	49.918*	7.728	27.829	6.2450*	99.16*	46.283*		
10 (a) 35.06	61.959	12.250	7.392	27.072	6.4511	99.4978	5.27		
11 171825		13.930	8.4670	102.173	4.2416	61.35	4.2788	10.38	
280.50	1231.45	375.34	179.05		233.88	359.14	234.74	144.61	
1.470	920.80			0.5310	200.469	17.750	19.719	51.295	
4.8652	4.27915	10.353	30.253*	1.100	108.853	9.9075	41.263*		

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market:  
 Krone: 6.0385; Deutsche: 38.645; Israeli £: 8.44; Peseta: 69.185; Schilling:  
 Sw. Krona: 4.4255; Yen: 27.485; Norw. Kroner: 5.2730; Pzn. mark: 4.0765;  
 Financial franc: 36.83; Hong Kong \$: 4.5650; Singapore \$: 2.45375; Cane:  
 0.94575.

Commercial franc: 1\*) Units of 100. (2) Units of 1,000. (3) Units of 10,000.

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**"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."**

**Gold Shares**  
 dollars do not in-  
 dollar premiums

**TESTING COMPANY**  
(CDRs)

designated announces  
June 13, 1977 at Kas-  
N.V., Spuistraat 172  
div. op. No. 14 of the  
Investing Company.  
0 shs., will be payable  
18 net (div. per sh.)  
77; gross 8.20 p. sh.)  
tion of 15% U.S.A.  
= Dfls. .74 per CDR  
belonging to non-resi-  
the Netherlands will be  
deduction of an addi-  
U.S.A.-tax (= 8.30-  
with Dfls. 3.44 net  
PAN DEPOSITARY  
N.V.  
Amsterdam, June 3, 1977.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

**SHAM LIMITED**  
(CDEs)

ernsigned announces  
June 15, 1977 at Kas-  
N.V., Spuistraat 172,  
div. cp. No. 8 of the  
ham Ltd., each repr.  
be payable with Dfls.  
rim/dividend 2,2 p.

nts of the United  
n only claim this tax  
the relevant tax  
this facility.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 6, 1977



**Norsk Hydro a.s**  
OSLO/NORWAY

**DM 150.000.000**

**6¾% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1989**

**Issue Price: 99¼%****COMMERZBANK**  
Aktiengesellschaft**BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS**

**DEUTSCHE BANK**  
**Aktiengesellschaft**

**SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)**  
Limited

**DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK**

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
**A. E. Ames & Co. Limited**  
**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**  
**Andersens Bank A/S**  
**Julius Baer International Limited**  
**Banca Commerciale Italiana**  
**Banco di Roma**  
**Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft**  
**Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Bank Mees & Hope NV**  
**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.**  
**Banque Française du Commerce**  
**Extérieur**  
**Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez**  
**Banque Internationale à Luxembourg**  
**Banque Nationale de Paris**  
**Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.**  
**Luxembourg**  
**Banque Rothschild**  
**Barings Brothers & Co., Limited**  
**Bayerische Hypotheken- und**  
**Wechsel-Bank**  
**Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale**  
**Bayerische Vereinsbank**  
**Joh. Benrenberg, Gossler & Co.**  
**Bergen Bank**  
**Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter**  
**Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann**  
**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.**  
**International Limited**  
**Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations**  
**Chase Manhattan Limited**  
**Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse**  
**Citicorp International Group**  
**Commerzbank International S.A.**  
**Compagnie Financière de la**  
**Deutsche Bank AG**  
**Compagnie Monegasque de Banque**  
**Creditanstalt - Bankverein**  
**Crédit Chimique**  
**Crédit Commercial de France**

**Crédit Lyonnais**  
**Credit Suisse White Welf Limited**  
**Daiewa Europe N.V.**  
**Delbrück & Co.**  
**Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab**  
**DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank**  
**Deutsche Girozentrale**  
    — **Deutsche Kommunalbank —**  
**Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation**  
**Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Europartners Securities Corporation**  
**European Banking Company Limited**  
**First Boston (Europe) Limited**  
**Robert Fleming & Co. Limited**  
**Girozentrale und Bank**  
    **der österreichischen Sparkassen**  
    **Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Goldman Sachs International Corp.**  
**Groupement des Banquiers Privés**  
**Genevois**  
**Hambros Bank Limited**  
**Georg Hauck & Sohn**  
**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**  
**Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)**  
    **Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Kansallais-Osake-Pankki**  
**Kidder, Peabody International Limited**  
**Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank**  
**Kleinwort, Benson Limited**  
**Kreditbank N.V.**  
**Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise**  
**Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International**  
**Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &**  
    **Investment Co. (S.A.K.)**  
**Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.**  
**Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)**  
**Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited**  
**Lazard Frères et Cie**  
**Lloyds Bank International Limited**  
**Loeb Rhoades International Limited**  
**Manufacturers Hanover Limited**

Merck, Finck & Co.  
 Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
 B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.  
 Morgan Stanley International  
 The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.  
 Nomura Europe N.V.  
 Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
 Nordic Bank Limited  
 Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.  
 Orion Bank Limited  
 Österreichische Länderbank  
 Aktiengesellschaft  
 Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.  
 PKBanken  
 Postipankki  
 Privatbanken Aktieselskab  
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
 Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown  
 J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
 Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.  
 Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
 Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
 Incorporated  
 Société Générale  
 Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
 Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
 Svenska Handelsbanken  
 Trinkaus & Burkhardt  
 UBS-DB Corporation  
 Union Bank of Finland Ltd.  
 Union Bank of Norway Ltd.  
 Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
 Limited  
 Union de Banques Arabes et  
 Européenne S.A. — U.B.A.E.  
 Vereins- und WestbankAktiengesellschaft  
 M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.  
 S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
 Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.  
 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
 Williams, Glyn & Co.  
 Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.







# Drop Kick Entices Punter

## Blocked Placements Increase in NFL

By William N. Wallace

ORE, June 9 (UPI)—Dave Jennings, 34, for the New York Giants and a man of intensity who brings a lot of o' football, believes the time has come up kick to return to the game. While out two or three times a week at a gym, Jennings has been fooling himself with drop-kicking, and if he continues to do so, he will ask John McVay, the coach, to let him have a drop-kick in a preseason game.

Drop kick, which goes back to the origins of a century ago, has almost been forgotten. It is a kick from a height of three feet, at an angle, then kicks it as a bounce back two or three inches, difficult, although an accurate drop is to get a true bounce.

Drop goes through the goal posts, the is good for three points as a field goal or as a conversion placement after a touchdown.

**Increase in Blocked Kicks**  
The reason for the return of the drop kick would be for several reasons. For one, there were many more blocked kicks in the 1960s than in the 1950s.

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Jennings said, "You can't be sure of a true bounce. On a field like ours at Giants Stadium, there's no problem."

Jennings, soon to start his fourth season with the Giants and acknowledged to be one of the NFL's best punters, has drop-kicked successfully in the stadium 45 yards from the goal posts.

Would he be ready this summer to drop-kick in the exhibition, at least on points after touchdowns?

"I Could Be Ready"

"I'm not sure yet," he said. "I'd really have to go to work on it. I don't want to make a fool of myself. If I failed, it could hurt my confidence. But I think I could be ready."

The longest drop kick on record was credited to the famous Pat O'Dea of Wisconsin, who booted one of 62 yards against Northwestern in 1898. Charlie Brickley of Harvard kicked five of 30 to 38 yards to beat Yale, 15-5, in 1913, a feat long remembered.

"Those kicks were made with the old 'flat' football. The circumference of the football was reduced in 1894 to encourage passing and ball-handling. This reduction of the ball allegedly made drop kicking more difficult because the target was smaller, and the drop kickers faded away."

Jennings, an observant, natural athlete always willing to try something new, uses a sideward swing of the leg like the soccer kickers when he drop-kicks. "I get more power, more distance that way," he said. "Actually, the size of the ball doesn't make any difference. When I drop-kick, I'm hitting the ball at the same place on my foot as when I'm punting." He pointed to his right instep, ahead of the ankle.

Jennings said that by eliminating the ball-holder the chance of a fumble by him goes, too. Also, the pass from the center is easier to a stand-up punter (drop-kicker) than to a kneeling ball-holder. As for time, Jennings is certain he can get off a drop kick as fast or faster than the quickest of the placement kick teams, meaning under two seconds.

In olden times there was another element. A player running with the football would on occasion stop and drop-kick the ball through the posts on the fly for three points, as in rugby. That is still allowed.

"Fantastic," Jennings said, "I can see it now."



RUNNING IN THE RAIN—Seattle Slew works out at Belmont, with Jean Crugnet aboard.

# Phillies Win on Slump-Ending HR

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Philadelphia Phillies' Jay Johnstone was in one of those frustrating slumps where line drives landed in outstretched gloves and second-line pitchers started looking like Cy Young.

But the sight of teammate Gary Maddox dancing off first base in the fifth last night was a pleasant distraction.

Johnstone then drove a shot over the right-field fence for a two-run homer, breaking a 0-for-13 slump and giving the Phillies a 3-2 victory and a sweep of their three-game series with the Houston Astros.

"Tonight, I got relaxed when the pitcher threw to first three or four times trying to get Maddox," Johnstone said. "The home run was on a low pitch and I knew it was gone."

"All you can do is keep swinging. I was wondering when one would drop in. When they're not dropping in, you become a defensive hitter and try to place the ball."

Dodgers 4, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Don Sutton limited Chicago to just three singles before being ejected from the game in the eighth as Los Angeles defeated the Cubs, 4-2. Sutton was ejected after Bill Buckner asked the umpires to look at the ball for a second time and the Dodgers threw it into the dirt in front of third-base umpire Dick Stello.

Angels 2, Blue Jays 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Grich led off the 13th with a home run which bounced on top of the left-field wall to lead California to a 2-1 victory over Toronto.

Grich's homer, off reliever Tom Bruno, the third of three Toronto pitchers, came on a 3-2 pitch and gave Angel reliever Dave Laroche, who worked two perfect innings, his fourth triumph in six decisions.

Reds 5, Mets 0

At New York, Jack Billingham pitched his first shutout of the season and George Foster hit a three-run home run as Cincinnati ended New York's four-game winning streak, 5-0.

Giants 3, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, rookie Jack Clark blasted a home run and doubled home the winning run to give San Francisco a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Cardinals 3, Padres 0

At St. Louis, Ken Reitz smacked a run-scoring double in the second and drove in another run with a triple in the fourth to back Eric Rasmussen's six-hit pitching as St. Louis defeated San Diego, 3-0.

Expos 6, Braves 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers threw a six-hitter to beat Andy Messersmith as Montreal ran its winning streak to five with a 6-0 victory over Atlanta.

A's 3, Indians 2

In the American League, at Oakland, Mike Jorgensen doubled home two runs with two out in the seventh, lifting Oakland to a 3-2 victory over Dennis Eckersley and Cleveland.

Twins 9, Royals 8

At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hise hit a home run in the bottom of the 10th, his second of the night, to give Minnesota a 9-8 triumph over Kansas City.

Red Sox 14, Orioles 5

At Boston, Butch Hobson capped an 11-run second with a three-run homer as Boston breezed to a 14-5 victory over Baltimore.

Rangers 6, White Sox 1

At Arlington, Texas, Toby Harrah and Tom Grube each hom-

ered and combined to drive in five runs and see Texas hurler Bert Blyleven broke a personal five-game losing streak as the Rangers trimmed Chicago, 6-1.

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# Seattle Slew at Door

## Triple Crown Victors Form Uneven Stable

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Seattle Slew will try Saturday to become thoroughbred racing's 10th Triple Crown winner by adding the Belmont Stakes to his eight-for-eight record. If successful, he should feel extremely proud, but he was overwhelmed by the company he joins was not that great. Some were, some weren't.

Indeed, Jimmy Jones once said Whirlaway, the 1941 Triple Crown hero, "should not be compared in any way with a lot of good horses that we [Calumet Farm] had, or a lot that other people had. You don't compare a horse like Citation to Whirlaway."

Sir Barton, the first 3-year-old to capture the Kentucky Derby, Preckness and Belmont, did not earn a cent as a race horse until his sixth start, when he finished second. The 1919 Triple Crown victor received seven pounds from Billy Kelly and 10 pounds from Bernal when he beat them in the Derby.

For that matter, the three races were not recognized as any sort of a series when Sir Barton won them.

"Run Like the Wind"

Gallant Fox, the 1930 Triple Crown champion, was something special, however. "He was lazy," Sunny Jim Fitzsimmons observed. "So long as he had competition he would run like the wind but as soon as he was everybody and got the lead he would slow to a walk. He was a fire-eater, though, when he had the competition."

Gallant Fox won nine of his 10 starts at 3, losing only to the 100-to-1 Jim Dandy in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga.

Omaha, a son of Gallant Fox, took the 1935 Triple. He had won only one of nine races as a 2-year-old and is referred to today by historians as "a great stayer," meaning he was particularly effective over distance and rarely ran in this country any more.

War Admiral, the 1937 star, accomplished something his sire Man O' War didn't in winning the three races—but only because Man O' War did not compete in the Derby. War Admiral captured all eight of his starts at 3, including, of course, the Belmont, which he delayed eight minutes by dragging an assistant starter through the gate several times.

He also tore off a hunk of the hoof on his right forefoot after stumbling at the start, but he won the mile and a half event in a record 2:23.3.

"Mr. Longtail"

Whirlaway, known to the fans as "Mr. Longtail," ran the final quarter mile of the Derby in 1:00.4.

Ashe Confirms He's Out  
WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Former Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe will not play in the British tournament this year because of conjunctivitis of his right eye, his attorney, Donald Dell, said. Ashe's left eye, which had been operated on, is getting better, but he contracted conjunctivitis about 10 days ago and has notified Wimbledon officials of his decision not to play. Dell said.

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